The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.......NO. 6213. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DOMESTIC TELEGRAMS

A Brilliant Yachting Programme for Newport, R. I.

Selecting an Opponent for Mr. Ashbury's Livonia.

Report of the Laborers' Committee on the Eagle Mine.

The Shaft Dangerous at the Time of the Explosion.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury Censuring the Owners.

Fatal Steam-Boat Explosion in North Carolina.

THE NEW-YORK YACHTS.

Receptions at Newport—Preparations for Some Brilliant Contests—Action on the "Queen's Cup" Contest.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 18.—The yachting excitement is now at its height, and next week will inaugurate a series of very brilliant aquatic contests, in which all the leading yachts will participate. The vessels of the yacht fleet have now all arrived, and are lying at anchor in the harbor, decked in their "holiday attire." This morning was passed in a series of receptions on board the different yachts and boat-loads of gaily-attired ladies passed about from yacht to yacht, inspecting the mysteries of the dainty cabins, which the owners had thrown open for inspection. Gov. HOFFMAN and a party of gentlemen visited the *Dauntless* and *Columbia*, and were honored with a salute as they stepped on the hospitable decks of the latter vessel. Commodore BENNETT is indefatigable in his endeavors to keep up the sport, and has so far succeeded admirably. In fact the members of the Club have every reason to be proud of their Commodore. The *Tarolinta* arrived today about 1:17 P. M. from New-Bedford, where she put in last night. The *Dreadnaught* is rigging a new jibboom, as her old one suffered a little in the trip from Cape Cod on Wednesday. The *Columbia* is also putting in a new jibboom, as the iron band around her old one had worn in too deep to render it seaworthy. The *Columbia* will not sail in the regatta on Monday, as her repairs will not be finished by that time, but she will start for Vice-Commodore DOUGLASS' cup on Tuesday

The hotels are very full, the Ocean House being literally crammed. There was a regular meeting of Captains held this morning on board the flag-ship *Dauntless*. During the meeting a committee of five gentlemen, with Mr. PHILLIP SCHUYLER as Chairman, was appointed to select a yacht to represent the New-York Yacht Club in the race for the Queen's Cup with the *Livonia*. They are to select three yachts, who will then sail a series of matches to test their respective merits, and see which is to be the chosen one of the fleet to sustain the honor of the Club.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18.—At a meeting of the yacht owners this morning, on board the flag-ship *Dauntless*, Commodore BENNETT presiding, the following programme was arranged:

On Monday, Aug. 21, the Challenge Cup, presented by Commodore BENNETT for the schooners of the New-York Yacht Club, which was sailed for in the June regatta of this year and won by the *Tidal Wave*, and returned to the club by that yacht, will be sailed for again. The course agreed upon is from Fort Adams to the black buoy off Block Island, and return. There will be a flying start, and the race will be sailed according to the rules of the New-York Yacht Club, with time allowance—the cup to be held subject to the conditions imposed by Commodore BENNETT in his deed of presentation, dated March 30, 1871. The yachts must be in position for the race at 12 o'clock M.

On Tuesday, Aug. 22, a race, open to schooners only, will be sailed for the cup presented by Vice-Commodore DOUGLAS, over the course from Brenton's Reef light-ship, off Block Island, thence around the Vineyard Sound light-ship, and back to the place of starting. A flying-start will be made. The race must be sailed in nine hours, or it will be no race. If not sailed within that time, the race will be repeated on the following day, and be sailed for without any allowance of time. The yachts must be in position at 9 o'clock.

On Thursday, Aug. 23, the cup presented by Mr. LOUIS LORILLARD, of the *Wanderer*, is to be sailed for over the same course, and subject to the same rules and conditions as the cup presented by Vice-Commodore DOUGLASS.

On Saturday, Aug. 25, the cup presented by the citizens of Newport, and known as the Newport cup, is to be sailed for by schooners over the same course, and with the same rules governing it in every respect as in the race for Commodore BENNETT's cup, to be sailed with time allowance. The yachts must be in position at 12 o'clock.

On Aug. 27 the ocean race, open to yachts of all nations, for the Challenge Cup presented by Commodore BENNETT, and held subject to the conditions in the deed of presentation, dated July, 1871, will take place. The course will be from the light-ship off Brenton's Reef, to and around the light ship off Sandy Hook, passing outside Long Island and return. The race will be sailed without time allowance, but in other respects according to the rules of the New-York Yacht Club. Yachts to be in position at 1 P. M.

By order of the Commodore.

PH. SCHUYLER, Fleet Captain.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen decidedly since Thursday night at the Pacific and Rocky Mountain stations. The area of high barometer, which has advanced over the Northwest, now extends over Ohio and Indiana. A small area of low pressure existed in New-England, but without attending rain. Smoke and haze extend from eastern Michigan eastward to Vermont. Clear weather, with light winds, is now reported from Mississippi and Texas, northward to the lakes, and over the greater part of the Middle and Eastern States. No reports have been received from Lake Superior, where low barometer is presumed to prevail. No communication since last night with Florida stations. The cyclone has evidently moved north-westward, and having taken the usual turn to the north-east, is now central east of Savannah, with a terrific storm at that place.

PROBABILITIES.

Falling barometer with southerly winds is probable for Saturday north and west of Indiana. Partially cloudy and hazy weather for the Middle and Eastern States, followed by increasing cloudiness on the coast in the afternoon. The Savannah cyclone will probably be severe over the South Carolina coast. Its centre, at present, is moving somewhat to the east of north.

Baron De Camin's Lecture Delivered Yesterday in Ogdensburg Under Protection of the Police.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The excitement concerning Baron DE CAMIN's lectures is abating. One of the rioters who was bailed on Wednesday, assaulted one of the most respectable citizens today at noon, and then gave himself up, but was again admitted to bail. Baron DE CAMIN delivered his lecture this afternoon at the Skating Rink before a good audience, under the protection of the Mayor and Police. No attempt was made to disturb him. He will not deliver any more lectures in this city, now that free speech is vindicated.

THE PITTSTON DISASTER.

Report of the Investigating Committee—The Mine in a Plainly Dangerous Condition at the Time of Explosion.

PITTSTON, Penn., Aug. 18.—The investigation into the cause of the last disaster was continued today, but the testimony throws very little light on it. The mine boss, HARRIS, testified that a drunken man entered the mine, and refused to go out; that he carried an open lamp about and that the gas caught from that lamp. The following is the statement of the Committee appointed to take testimony and report as to the cause of the disaster: "As a Committee appointed by the miners and laborers of Pittston to investigate into the cause of the disaster and calamity at the Eagle shaft on Monday, Aug. 14, which resulted in the death of seventeen of our fellow-men and brothers, we beg leave to offer the following report

In the first place, we discovered that there was but one door on the up-cast airway, which on opening it cut off all the supply of air to the mines through which was the way of ingress and egress for the men to travel. Secondly, we found the airway in such condition that the men could hardly crawl through, so that it was dangerous. Thirdly, we found indications of the explosion of a large accumulation of gases but a short distance from the westerly side of the mine road, and with only a board brattice between the spot and the main road, near where the bodies of the car runner and drivers were found. This large accumulation of gas would be liable at any time, by irregularity of the circulation, to work out to the inlake airway, and to be ignited by the naked lamps of the men at work. The fact that all the brattice and stoppings around the Western portion of the mine were blown north-east and south, gave conclusive evidence that the explosion took place in that portion of the mine. Fourthly, we found in three or four places large accumulation of gas since the explosion. The largest portion that we discovered was on the westerly side.

(Signed,) JOHN BARNES,
HENRY W. EVANS,
JOHN HOLVER,
JOHN MEREDITH,
THOS. EDMONDS,
} Committee.
T. B. WILLIAMS, Mining Engineer.

There has been considerable feeling among miners against Inspector BLEWETT, but no evidence exists that he is in any way guilty of negligence. A letter has been produced from the Inspector to the mine boss ordering the latter to send to the office of the Mine Inspector a map of the mine and statement of the condition of the air. It is said that no reply to this was received by the Inspector.

Result of the Coroner's Inquest—The Owners of the Mine Censured—Ventilation Would Have Averted the Evil.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSTON, 1 A. M.—The intense interest of the people in the Coroner's inquest and the testimony, is manifest of the large crowds of people, including many women, who have crowed the Court, the yard and streets in the immediate vicinity. At 7 o'clock the jury, after an adjournment of an hour, returned to the jury-room, and with closed doors discussed the testimony of the witnesses, and it was not until 1 o'clock this morning that the verdict was rendered. The crowds that had lingered during the night in the hope of hearing the verdict are slowly dispersing. The verdict is as follows:

That the deceased came to their deaths from the effects of carbonic acid gas, produced by an explosion of carburetted hydrogen or fire-damp accumulated over the old fall, being forced by a fall of the roof on the boys and men in the main gangway. Further, we believe that this accident could have been averted by a strict compliance with the requirement of the ventilations. Further, the said ALVA TOMPKINS is censurable for failing to comply with the plain provision for the protection of human life and safety, and yet the jury wish to express their opinion in mitigation of such negligence and responsibility, to the effect, that Mr. TOMPKINS, by reason of illness for many months past, has been unable to attend in person at the mine, and so guard his men against such lamentable misfortune; and further, this jury find that PATRICK BLEWITT, Inspector of the Eastern District, be exonerated from all blame and censure in this matter, inasmuch from a full examination of books and papers, we find his time to have been fully occupied in the discharge of legitimate duties.

A Steam-boat Explosion—Three Hands Killed and Three Wounded.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 18.—The steamer *R. E. Lee* exploded her boiler near Fayetteville yesterday. Three colored boat hands were killed and three wounded. Capt. WM. SKINNER was seriously, but not dangerously, injured.

The "Henry Chauncey" Not Lost—Exposure of a Wicked Hoax.

The reports of the loss of the Pacific Mail steamer *Henry Chauncey*, which appeared in the TIMES and other newspapers yesterday, were utterly false, as will appear by the following explanation. The account which was published in this paper was based upon a letter, containing an account of the disaster, directed to the managing editor. It was dated Norfolk, Aug. 16, was signed by JAMES BROWN, agent of the Coast Wrecking Company, and bore every appearance of being genuine. The story was also based upon a letter said to have been written by Mr. D. H. WALKER, Vice-President of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, from one JAMES BROWN, at Norfolk, Va. This letter is purely fictitious, so far as Mr. WALKER is concerned. He does not know, he says, any Mr. BROWN, and never heard anything about the reported disaster to the *Henry Chauncey* until he saw it in the morning journals. The TIMES was informed yesterday, by Mr. BELLOWS, the Vice-President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, that the story was a vile hoax, circulated, he had no doubt, by unscrupulous persons interested in Pacific Mail stock speculations. Capt. GRAY, of the *Henry Chauncey*, is one of the oldest and most reliable officers in the Company's employ, and would have at once telegraphed to his superiors had any such disaster occurred. Besides, the telegraph lines between this City and Norfolk are in perfect working order, and a dispatch from there yesterday states that not even the slightest rumor of such a catastrophe had reached them. There are no steamers that leave the port of New-York, whether ocean or coastwise, aboard of which there are as stringent fire precautions and regulations as upon the steamers of the Pacific Mail. The steamers are all divided into fire sections, through which lead large pipes. In each section—in the *Chauncey* there are eleven sections—are two hose connections, with hose coiled and pipe attached ready for immediate use. Every man aboard the ship has his station, and so perfect is the discipline that when the alarm bell is struck every one is at quarters in an instant, and ready for work. It is, indeed, said to be almost impossible for a fire to gain any headway upon those admirably-conducted steamers. The report occasioned great excitement in business circles yesterday, and the office of the Company was thronged with the friends of the passengers, and with merchants who have freight on board. To all inquiries the same answer was returned, that there was absolutely no foundation for the rumor. An advertisement in another column announces that the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company has offered a reward of $5,000 for the detection and conviction of the author of the infamous report. The deepest indignation was everywhere expressed against the perpetrator of the hoax, and no effort will be spared to detect and punish him, as a warning to other persons against the commission of a similar outrage. The original copies of the letters upon which our report was based have been preserved, and will be handed over to the authorities for their use in tracking the criminal.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE WESER AND ABYSSINIA.

The steam-ships *Weser* and *Abyssinia*, the former from Bremen Aug. 5 and Southampton Aug. 8, and the latter from Liverpool August 8 and Queenstown August 9, reached this port at a late hour last night. Our mail-packages were received at this office at 1:20 (this) A. M., and contain news fresher by three days than that already supplied.

CAPTIVE COMMUNISTS.

Opening of the Trials at Versailles—Sketches of the Prisoners—Pen Pictures of the Accused.

Correspondence (August 7) of the London Times.

The Courts-martial commenced their sittings this morning in the Riding-school at Versailles. At 11 o'clock the hall began to fill. The platform upon which the military sit is raised about two and a half mètres above the floor of the hall. At the bottom of the platform is a semi-circular desk, behind which are placed fourteen chairs, including the seats of the Commissaries of the Government and the Clerk of the Court. Upon a small green-baize-covered table in front are placed the articles to be produced in evidence against ASSI. These are a kepi with seven silver lace stripes, a sash and scarf of dazzling scarlet, a revolver and case, and a sword-belt without any weapon, and, lastly, the scarf of a Freemason of the Scottish rite.

THE AUDIENCE.

Among the earliest arrivals were Gen. CHANZY, in civil costume; the romance writer, ALEXANDRE DUMAS, *fils*; the *vaudevilliste*, LUDOVIC HALEVY, and a great number of elegantly-dressed ladies. Upon the platform to the right of the Tribunal were ranged six rows of benches entirely occupied by journalists, reporters and short-hand writers, while on the left were other rows of benches, upon which were placed the accused between *gendarmes*. A line of *gendarmes*, with sword bayonets fixed upon their Chassepots, stood below the platform. The remaining portion of the vast hall is arranged into several divisions, the centre being reserved for the witnesses, and to the right and left are places reserved for favored persons. At the bottom of the hall there is a crowd of spectators standing as in a country theatre, while some forty advocates are making their way to the seats reserved for them in front of the accused.

THE PRISONERS.

At noon a military clerk of the Court, or *greffier*, calls over the names of the witnesses, which occupies a good quarter of an hour, during which time there are placed upon the prisoners' benches about a score of figures in every way resembling those which are usually to be found at the bar of a Police court. These are not the prisoners who are now about to be tried, but belong to other categories of accused, and who today appear in the character of witnesses They are of all ages, from beardless boys to gray old men. One only among them was recognized upon entering—CAVALIER, nicknamed Pipe-en-Bois. He smiled to some journalists, and affected a grand air of indifference. There is also a young woman dressed in mourning, Widow LEROY, and also an officer of the army in undress uniform, M. SERRE, of the Nineteenth Regiment of the line. The individuals composing this group are dressed in all sorts of manners. Some wear long beards, and others are closely shaven. Among them all there is not a distinguished face, and hardly a pair of intelligent eyes. The witnesses in custody occupy half the raised portion devoted to the accused about to be tried, and the other portion remained vacant until 12½, when one only, COURBET, was brought in, who entered into conversation with Maître LACHARD, his counsel. A military command is next heard, which is the signal for the entry of the members composing the tribunal. These officers are seven in number, and the President is Col. MERLIN, of the First Regiment of Engineers. The accused are then brought in, plainly dressed, one only, ASSI, having the *vareuse* of an officer of the National Guard, with five rows of lace upon the wrist. Each is conducted by several Gendarmes, and makes only quiet signs to persons in the crowd. The military Clerk of the Court, by order of the President, then proceeded to read the ordinance of Gen. LADMIRAULT, which convokes the Council of War, determines its composition, and substitutes some Judges for officers who have been summoned to other duties beyond the jurisdiction of the Military Division.

SKETCHES.

It may be stated at once that some of the accused possess physiognomies which contrast with those of their neighbors whom we have mentioned. RASTOUL has the appearance of a doctor, clean and serious. GROUSSET wears gray gloves, and his hair is carefully dressed. He has a turndown collar, and a frock-coat buttoned closely to the figure. COURBET has fallen away, and his hair has become almost white. He replies clearly to all the questions of identity which are put to him, and does not utter the sob which arises from the extreme sensibility which is said to be peculiar to him. REGERE insists upon one point—that he lives upon his property; a signal blunder, if we consider the cost of these proceedings and the obligation existing between all those condemned in respect of liability to the public Treasury for the cost of the trials and preparatory measures. BILLIORAY is decidedly not the same person as that Paris hurdygurdy player for whom he has been taken. This man is tall, fair, and wears only a moustache and *barbiche*. LULLIER will apparently save himself by the melancholy excuse of persistent madness. He is ugly, with a harsh look, and a movement of the jaws which has the worst possible effect beneath his heavy and freshly-shaven cheeks. FERRE is little and ill-favored. ASSI has a fine head, and he knows it. VERDURE has a frank air, and seems almost unconcerned with what is going on. JOURDE, fair and long-haired, is very thin; his features are good, his eyes intelligent, and his whole physiognomy subject to rapid variations.

PROCEEDINGS.

Scarcely have they taken their places than the accused begin to read what are evidently the day's newspapers, with which they have been supplied by their counsel. During this time the Clerk has been reading the heads of the accusations made against the eighteen defendants. The most frequently recurring charges are these—the raising of troops, giving orders and commands, attempts against the Government with the intention of subverting it, pillage and burning of inhabited houses and public monuments, illegal arrests and sequestrations, assassinations, usurpation of public functions, breaking of seals. The next stage is the questioning of the prisoners as to their age, their birthplace, profession, or avocation, and the place of their last residence. This formality is gone through, but no remarkable incident presents itself. Then comes a proposition from one of the counsel, M. GASTINEAU, that the defendants and their advocates may all meet and communicate together, in order that they may arrange their defense, considering the connexion between them which is imputed as a cardinal proposition by the indictments. The members of the Tribunal retired to their private room, and after a brief deliberation, returned with a decision adverse to the demand. This first decision of the Court produces a smile from ASSI and BILLIORAY. Then began the reading of the *exposé général*, the work of Capt. GRIMAL, which is read by Commandant GAVEAU, who now fills that officer's place. This gentleman read very well, with a clear voice, which, however, did not conceal an occasional emotion which it was impossible to restrain, as when he referred to the assassination of Gens. LECOMTE and CLEMENT-THOMAS.

INCIDENTS.

During the reading of this document the defendants, URBAIN, ASSI and BILLIORAY incessantly indulged in most misplaced mirth, but the others quietly listened; some, like COURBET, VERDURE, FERRE and JOURDE, were very attentive, and occasionally betrayed uneasiness. Then followed the reading by the Military Clerk of the Court of the eighteen reports, which gave, as it were, a personal account of each of the accused. While this was going on a rather curious incident occurred outside the Court. M. ERNEST PICARD endeavored to procure admission without being furnished with an entrance order, and all the eloquence of the Ex-Minister of the Interior failed to induce the implacable doorkeeper to depart from his instructions. M. PICARD eventually gave up the contest, and retired, offering to the *gendarme* his sincere congratulations upon his scrupulous adherence to his instructions. The report which relates to JOURDE is one of the most interesting. It is complicated by accounts ranging by millions of francs in receipts as well as in expenditures. In fact the accused has been upon a small scale a Minister of Finance. The report required from him an account of a sum of 3,200,000 francs, a demand which appeared to agitate him greatly.

OTHER PRISONERS.

REGERE does not appear to be fifty-four years old, as he has declared himself to be. He is dressed with some care, and remains carefully gloved. He smiled at certain passages, and upon the whole seems to be very well satisfied with himself and with his share in the accusations. LULLIER, an ex-naval officer, smiled under his heavy fair mustache at the mention of each condemnation which was recalled in his history, but the blood rose to his face and his lips quivered while he listened to the recital of his active participation in the events of the 18th of March. COURBET never changed his position during three hours' sitting and two hours of monotonous reading. Dr. RASTOUL maintained his composure during all the time the report relating to himself was being read, but toward the close he became uneasy, for then it was no longer a question of the promotions he had made to the heads of medical services and ambulances, but of the defense *à outrance* which he desired to maintain at Belleville before giving himself up to the Prussians, who held one of the gates on that side of the city. All through this long course of reading, the woman LEROY, the mistress of URBAIN, who figures among the witnesses in custody as accused of having obtained jewels by assisting at perquisitions of which her lover had the special direction, never ceased to bend forward toward URBAIN, who never once cast a glance in her direction. ULYSSE PARENT was very attentive, and appeared much astonished to hear the charges made against him personally. At 3½ began the calling of the witnesses. As soon as each one answered an exit from the hall was pointed out, that he might proceed to the room where he was to await his turn for examination. The witnesses passed within a few yards of the accused, some of whom rose up when they recognized friendly or well-known faces. Among the witnesses were ecclesiastics of different orders, some with very fine heads and long white beards. After ten minutes' suspension, M. LACHAUD informed the Court that he was engaged in making urgent application to the Chief of the Executive Power that M. JULES SIMON, a Minister, may be summoned as a witness, and that he still awaited M. THIERS' decision upon the point. M. LACHAUD also avails himself of the opportunity to request that the witnesses summoned on behalf of M. COURBET may be allowed to depart until the probable day of their being required. M. DUPONT DE BUSSAC, counsel for REGERE, urged upon the Council that it was incompetent to deal with the cases now brought before it, but the Council overruled the application and declared its competency. The sitting then closed. To-morrow the interrogatories will begin.

THE DUBLIN RIOT.

Particulars of the Recent Disorderly Proceedings in the Irish Capital.

Dublin (Aug. 6) Correspondence of the London Times.

A meeting was announced on Friday to be held in the Phœnix Park, for the purpose of preferring a "demand" for the release of the Fenians still remaining in prison. At 4 o'clock a large crowd gathered in the neighborhood of the Wellington Monument, although a notice prohibiting the meeting had been issued by the Board of Works, under whose control the Park is. About 4½ Mr. PATRICK J. SMYTH, M. P., Mr. ALEXANDER M. SULLIVAN, of the *Nation*, and several other prominent members of the Amnesty Association, drove up to the railings which surround the monument. The carriage was stopped by an Inspector of Police, and a conversation followed, in which, it is believed, the Inspector urged them to refrain from going on with the meeting. This advice did not appear to be accepted, for the carriage drove inside the railings, and on toward the monument, amid the loud cheers of the crowd, numbering at the time about 5,000 or 6,000 people, and who were gathered on and around the steps of the monument. Mr. SMYTH, and those with him, having alighted, proceeded to the side of the monument facing the Viceregal Lodge, and ascended the steps, closely followed by an Inspector and a single policeman. The latter were hissed very loudly, and cries were raised of "Put them down." They had come up almost close to Mr. SMYTH when a rush was made from the extreme upper steps, and the Police were hurled to the bottom. Their hats were knocked off, and they themselves were roughly beaten. They retired, and proceeded round to the other side of the monument, where they saw a large force of the Metropolitan Police coming up. These the crowd received with loud groans and hisses. On coming up they formed in a compact body, and proceeded to the base of the monument. The order was given to clear the ground. The Police rushed round to the side of the monument where the Chairman and others were assembled, the latter having by this time descended from the steps and taken up their positions on the top of the moat at their base. The Police rushed on, freely using their batons. They caught hold of Mr. SMYTH and others of his party in a very violent manner; Mr. SULLIVAN's hat was knocked off, and it is said his head was cut. Mr. SMYTH protested, but without avail, against the treatment by the Police, who used their batons, and kicked right and left. Many of the crowd resisted, and asserted their right to hold the meeting, but remonstrance was unheeded. All who resisted were unmercifully struck, and many were knocked down with their heads broken. The Police charged all round the steps of the monument, and went on the steps and cleared the place. Soon, also, the moat around was cleared, and the Police were left in possession of the whole place. But meanwhile, on the opposite side of the monument, the people had assembled in great force, and had gathered stones with which they pelted the Police as the latter were endeavoring to disperse them. A cheer was raised, which was found to announce the approach of a band playing national airs. The Police allowed the bandsmen to come close to the monument, and then an order was given to charge. A terrific rush was made down the slope, stones being thrown by the mob. Amid strong hissing and cheering, the crowd gave way to the Police. The latter got hold of the bandsmen and belabored them with their batons, and seized their instruments, which were seen flying in all directions. Reinforcements of Police were constantly being brought up, and were pelted with stones. They formed into large separate bodies, and charged at intervals in various directions. Crowds, however, were reformed almost as soon as they were dispersed. It is said that one policeman lies dying in hospital from a cut of a stone, and many other persons are seriously injured. Numerous arrests were made. A portion of the Seventieth Regiment and Fifth Fusiliers were in readiness, but their services were not brought into requisition. Writing later, I learn that the mob also attacked, and did very great damage to, the new establishment of Messrs, KERR, Belleek pottery manufacturers, Capel-street, which was visited on Friday by the royal party. They also broke the windows of the principal shops in the same street. Mr. ALEXANDER M. SULLIVAN is seriously injured, and a larger number of the police are now injured than was at first supposed. After the riots a police inspector on the quay was attacked and severely beaten. The Police patrolled the streets until midnight.

GERMANY.

Serious Disturbances in Berlin—The Results of the Lodging Question.

Correspondence (Aug. 4) of London Daily News.

Last night we had an event not uncommon in Berlin—a furious riot, arising out of the lodging question. The fight between the mounted Police, who had to make extensive use of their swords, and the rioters, lasted till midnight. I have been to the spot, and the traces of the affray—an almost demolished house and numerous stains of blood—were still visible. Wounded persons were said to be concealed in all the streets around. A great number of the rioters had been arrested. The story here is always the same, but the popular movement for relief from what the lower orders consider the tyranny of the landlords, is becoming from year to year a real danger to society at large, far more so than the Communistic agitation. The riot began this time, as it began in July, 1864, when the disturbances lasted fully a week, during which a whole quarter of the town, containing as many as 150,000 inhabitants, was covered with barricades. As soon as a Judge's warrant for the expulsion of a lodger has been obtained and is acted upon, and the lodger has sufficient pluck to appeal to the public in the streets, the public take his side, no matter what the reason for the expulsion may have been, and attempt to lynch the landlord. This time the landlord, a clergyman, had expelled a widow, because, contrary to agreement, she had sub-let apartments, and that to women of the town. It was not the widow, but these women, four in all, who, on the plea of having paid their rent beforehand, resisted the order, and showed fight, and then appealed to the crowd in the street. In no time the windows were smashed, the stately front of the big house was disfigured, and the demolition of the whole began in downright earnest. From all the houses of the neighborhood women rushed out, and the Police were beaten with bunches of keys, broomsticks, and pokers until they gave way, and the mounted Police arrived and cleared the streets, which took them hours. There is one advantage here, that a German mob, like an English one, does not readily resort to fire-arms, partly from lack of them, partly because they would bring out the military. I must not omit to state that further disturbances are expected.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A. M.	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	67	73	78	81	78
Stand of Bar. in inch	30.01	..	30	..	29.90

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fah., 72.

WASHINGTON.

Who is to be First Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue?—Status of Mr. Douglass—Printing the Kuklux Testimony—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—It is not fully determined yet whether a First Deputy will be appointed in the Revenue Office, but it is probable that there will be. It was thought that it might be possible to dispense with the services of a First Deputy after Mr. DOUGLASS was made Commissioner, but it is found necessary to have the labor of that position performed by some one, and in case of the temporary absence of the Commissioner the First Deputy is the only officer designated by law to act in his place. There is a good deal of competition for the place. Second Deputy WILLIAMS and Third Deputy GIVEN are both candidates. Within a few days the name of Mr. CHARLES CHESLEY, who was till recently head of one of the Law Divisions of the Bureau, and who resigned and took a position in the office of the Attorney-General, has been suggested for the appointment. Mr. CHESLEY is favored by many Eastern people, (he is a New-Englander,) on the ground that the other two Deputies are from the West and the Commissioner from Pennsylvania. This appointment would certainly secure an excellent officer, and one who is familiar with all the details of the office. The reasons which led Mr. CHESLEY to resign his position some time before the removal of Gen. PLEASONTON were mentioned in these dispatches. The First Auditor has expressed the opinion that there will be no vacancy in the position of First Deputy till Congress has confirmed Mr. DOUGLASS as Commissioner. But he has already decided that Mr. DOUGLASS is Commissioner, and passed accounts for his salary as such, and there is no one to draw the pay of First Deputy. Secretary BOUTWELL and Solicitor BANFIELD take the opposite view, which seems to be universally thought correct except by the Auditor.

THE KUKLUX TESTIMONY.

The printing of the Kuklux Committee's testimony, taken this Summer, will be completed in about two weeks at the Government Printing Office. It will comprise about 2,000 pages.

PERSONAL.

Secretary DELANO will not return from Ohio till after the opening of the Republican campaign on the 24th. Postmaster-General CRESWELL telegraphed today that he would be here at 10 o'clock to-night.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

EXCHANGE FOR BONDS.

The following circular is issued today:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 18, 1871.

All exchanges of bonds held as security for the circulation of national banks for other bonds of the United States, except for the new five per cent. bonds now being issued, will be suspended from this date until further notice.

(Signed,) H. R. HULBURD,
Controller of the Currency.

A VETERAN IN AN ALMSHOUSE.

The Commissioner of Pensions today signed a renewal of a Mexican War pension to JAMES WILKNER, which, in September, 1861, at the age of sixty-five, he forfeited to enlist as a private in Company G, First Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was, undoubtedly, the oldest enlisted private in the late war, the maximum age for recruits being forty-five. After serving fifteen months, he was honorably discharged on account of disabilities arising from a severe gunshot wound received in the Mexican War twenty-five years before. The renewal of his pension dates from Dec. 27, 1862, when he was discharged. Its amount, however, is only $2 a month, and the veteran is now, and has been for some time, in the Blackley Almshouse, Philadelphia.

PENSION MATTERS.

The Pension Bureau today issued 220 certificates of pensions, the largest number ever issued in one day. The total number made up is as follows: Invalids, 91; widows, 37; War of 1812, 92.

AN INTERNATIONAL DIFFICULTY.

The Captain of an English vessel at the wharf at Darien, Ga., recently had occasion to punish four insubordinate sailors by confining them in the hold of his vessel. The imprisoned men, through a lawyer in that vicinity, obtained a writ of habeas corpus from a negro Magistrate, who caused them to be brought before him, and, after a hearing, released them. The matter has been made the subject of diplomatic correspondence between the British Minister and the State Department, the Captain having complained to his Government of the interference of the local Magistrate as a breach of international law. The matter is now being considered by the proper officials.

REDEMPTION OF THE DEBT.

The Treasury Department has issued a statement of net receipts and expenditures by warrants for the fiscal year ended June 30, showing that the actual redemption of the principal of the public debt for the year was $132,139,575 09. The usual monthly debt statements for the same period foot up a reduction of $94,327,764 84. The difference between these two statements is because of the fact that the monthly statements being a balance sheet, takes cash and accrued interest into account, which are considered outstanding liabilities.

THE INDIANS.

Present Attitude of the Tribes in Dakota—Following the Buffalo as he Moves Westward—What May Occur When the Northern Pacific Railroad Penetrates the Country.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The Acting Secretary of the Interior received from the War Department today a copy of an official letter from Col. STANLEY, of the Twenty-second Infantry, commanding Middle District, Dakota Territory, in relation to hostile Sioux Indians who have recently made their appearance in the Milk River region of that Territory. Under date of Fort Sully, July 30, Col. STANLEY informs Gen. HANCOCK that in consequence of the distance from Milk River, it is difficult to obtain useful or trustworthy information concerning the bands recently arrived in that vicinity. It is known, however, that they are Santee and Yanctonnais Sioux, who have had no intercourse with the friendly Indians of their tribes, and the Santees in question have remained wild and hostile since the Minnesota war of 1863. From a Mr. MASON, who traded in all the camps of these wild Indians last Winter, Col. STANLEY obtained the following information:

"The Santees are divided into three bands, under STANDING BUFFALO, JUKPADUDE and WHITE HAT, numbering 300 lodges in all. They are most of the year north of the Missouri River, about Wood Mountain and Written Rock, but wander in pursuit of buffalo. STANDING BUFFALO's band is quite friendly. The other two bands are not friendly. All visit and trade at Fort Peck, but none of them go into the military posts. They are mostly armed with bows and arrows, but have some fire-arms, which they procure from British trading-posts. The so-called Yanctons, (correctly Yanctonnais,) are 500 lodges strong, stay mostly in one camp, and have lived on Dry Creek and Red Water River, south of the Missouri. They pretend to be friendly, and trade at Fort Peck. SPREAD EAGLE and BEAR go into the military post without fear, are quite well armed with trade rifles, shot-guns and Henry rifles. The Chiefs are The Medicine Bear, The Man that Fears the Bear, Little Black Eyes and Skin of the Heart. Part of this band are known as the "Cut Heads." There is also a large force of Sesissitons, about fifty lodges, under THUNDERING BULL, that stay most of the time with this Yanctonnais camp."

Col. STANLEY continues:

"Both Santees and Yanctons (so-called) make constant war on the Blackfeet, the Crows and Assiniboines, and their war parties are always out. Since I came to this country the buffalo have constantly moved westward, and these Indians have followed them, and the several times I have heard from the Indians they have stated they intended to go wherever the buffalo went. I do not think it possible to induce these Indians to rejoin their own bands. Placing them upon the same footing as the Assiniboines as regards annuities, might pacify them as it has in a manner RED CLOUD and the Ogallallas. The military could control them only by a new military post somewhere about Milk River, a measure I should hesitate to recommend with the small number of troops disposable in the department. When the Northern Pacific Railroad crosses the Missouri, the entire Sioux question will be brought to a head, and, in my opinion, will only be solved by an Indian war of some magnitude. Until that time, I would recommend that conciliatory measures be taken with the Indians that are the subject of this paper."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Some weeks ago Mrs. JOHN PARROTT was found dead, in Burlington, Iowa, with a gun by her side, and it was supposed she had committed suicide. Subsequently, another woman was installed as mistress of the household. Suspicion was aroused, and PARROTT was arrested, and held to answer the charge of murdering his wife.

The Jacksonville Depot Company, of Jacksonville, Ill., has obtained a verdict of $28,000, the value of a depot and saloon building, against the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company. The building company erected a large depot, including an eating-house, on the railroad grounds in that city, the railroad agreeing to use part of the structure for passenger depot purposes, but have failed to stop the passenger trains at that place twenty minutes for meals.

The Alexandria, La., *Democrat* of the 16th inst. says that during the storm on the Bayou Rapids on the 7th inst., two strangers sought refuge under a tree and were killed by the lightning. It is thought they were Canadians named R. P. BUCK and SHOOK. In a memorandum book was found the name of FRANK NEALS COOKE, and a letter from Kilburn City, Wis., signed FRED and HATTIE. The citizens of Bayou gave the bodies decent interment.

A Rochester banker suggests, in a note to the *Democrat* of that City, that Hon. WILLIAM E. WARREN be selected to examine the books in the New-York City Controller's office, he being "more familiar with the City and County finances and the general routine of the Controller's office than any other person not now connected with it," and at the same time possessing great fearlessness and honesty, with experience and ability as an accountant.

The examination of Dr. CARL GROESSE on the charge of causing the death of his wife by ill treatment, revealed the facts that the Doctor expressed a desire to get rid of his wife; that during her illness from confinement he kept her in a close room, the doors and windows of which were shut, and neglected to provide her with the absolute necessaries of life, and prevented the neighbors from contributing to her relief.

Frauds have been perpetrated recently at New-Orleans by the substitution of jurors, which, it is thought, may necessitate several new trials. Judge ABEL, in the Criminal Court, sentenced P. J. HOBSEY, a jury broker, to ten days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $50, and HENRY JONES, for falsely representing LOUIS HARTMAN as a juror, to ten days' imprisonment and to a fine of $100.

The County Court at St. Louis, yesterday, reconsidered its action, and instructed its counsel to enjoin the sale of the North Missouri Railroad. The present Court retires from office next Monday, and the newly-elected Court comes in on that day. It is understood that the city will take no action in the matter, and that the sale will occur on the 26th inst., unless the new Court concludes to carry on the proceedings.

JONATHAN R. WARNER, a resident of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who died recently, bequeathed $10,000 to the Utica Orphan Asylum; $10,000 to the Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church; $10,000 to the Home for the Friendless, in Poughkeepsie, and $10,000 to the Old Ladies' Home, also in Poughkeepsie.

The following are the latest San Francisco mining stock quotations: Mahogany, 14; Ophir, 22½; Meadow Valley, 20½; Ely, 19; Eureka Consolidated, 15; Chollar Potosi, 32; Yellow Jacket, 45½; Crown Point, 280@277½; Hale and Norcross, 98; Belcher, 226; Kentuck, 115; Overmann, 7; Savage, 35½.

In the Superior Criminal Court at Boston, yesterday, HUGH MCAFFEE, of East Boston, was found guilty on a charge of manslaughter, in causing the death of his wife on the night of the 3d of July last, and recommended to the mercy of the Court.

Gen. EASTON, Chief Quartermaster at Leavenworth, yesterday awarded W. C. GRAHAM, of St. Louis, the contract for transporting Government supplies to Fort Sill, Indian Territory, and Forts Nicholson and Griffin, Texas, for one year, amounting to $500,000.

Col. JAMES M. SCOVEL has, at the request of Mayor GAUL and Sheriff REDMAN, of Atlantic County, resolved to remain in the field as Republican candidate for Governor of New-Jersey until the action of the State Republican Convention.

During a heavy thunder shower, Thursday morning, the dwelling-house of LUKE EMERSON, in Etna, Me., was struck by lightning and entirely consumed. The house of EPHRAIM LOAD, in the same place, was also struck and badly shattered.

The members of the American Scientific Association and invited guests, numbering nearly 300, arrived in Terre Haute, from Indianapolis, yesterday. The party are the guests of the city.

M. W. KINNEFICK, of Springfield, Mass., beat Mr. SHERMAN, of Northampton, the champion runner of the State, in a half-mile foot race, for $200 a side, at Northampton, yesterday afternoon.

In the mile and three-fourths dash at Crab Orchard, Ky., on Thursday, B. G. THOMAS' gray colt *Fireball*, four years old, by *Lightning*, dam *Dixie*, by *Sovereign*, won in 3:10½, said to be the fastest time made in this country this season.

FRANK BUCKINGHAM, of the firm of BUCKINGHAM & CO., sash-factory, in Vicksburg, Miss., while attempting to cross a spring-plank between two wharf-boats, with some ladies, was precipitated into the river and drowned.

There is every probability that the dispute in the war claim case in Pennsylvania will be settled in Court on the charges brought by the State Treasurer and Auditor General.

SPENCER PETTIS, the alleged forger, was before Judge CHURCHILL, yesterday afternoon, at Boston, and committed to prison in default of bail in $8,000, to appear on the 29th inst.

JOHN JELLISON, of Bangor, Me., has been arrested on a charge of attempting to poison his wife, by administering strichnine while she was sleeping.

The surmised disaster to the schooner *Stella* is confirmed. Her hull was towed into the Manistee on Thursday. Her Captain and crew are believed to be lost.

EDWARD BARR, a son of wealthy parents, in Memphis, Tenn., was shot and instantly killed by a desperado in the southern portion of that city yesterday morning.

An incendiary fired MARQUETTE's storehouse and barn at Rhinebeck, at 10 o'clock last night, and it was consumed. Loss, $12,000; covered by the insurance.

The Grand Lodge of the New-York Independent Order of Odd-fellows will hold its annual meeting in Utica, commencing on Tuesday, Aug. 22.

Arrangements are now making for the immediate construction of the Leavenworth and Danver narrow-gauge railroad.

MORRIS' planing mill, in Twenty-second-street, Chicago, was burned on Thursday; loss, $30,000; insurance, $70,000.

H. PRESCOTT OLMSTEAD, twenty-one years old, was drowned while bathing in the Mohawk, at Schenectady, on Thursday evening.

Twenty car-loads of fresh Japanese teas were shipped eastward from San Francisco on Thursday.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 11,400,000 francs during last week.

Mrs. CATHERINE BURTON, of Norwich, Conn., fell down stairs, last night, and broke her neck.

Fifty business and dwelling houses were burned at Dalles, Oregon, on Thursday. Loss in excess of insurance, $100,000.

Judge KING, a leading lawyer of Memphis, Tenn., died in Ramer, Tenn., on Wednesday last.

The subscriptions to the new five per cent. loan yesterday amounted to $50,000.

Serious Affrays Last Night.

Last evening two unknown men got into an altercation at the corner of Hester-street and the Bowery. One of them ran away and was pursued by the other, who fired a pistol at him, but the ball, missing its aim, passed through the window of a drug-store on the corner where the fracas began, without injuring any one. Patrolman TOTTEN, Tenth Precinct, pursued the ruffians but both escaped.

GEORGE KRAB, a German, of No. 17 Second-avenue, last night entered the room of a Mr. GRIES, at No. 118 Rivington-street, and began an assault upon him, when the latter stabbed him in several places with a pair of scissors, inflicting severe wounds. He entirely exonerated GRIES, who was not arrested.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Fresh Strikes Reported in the English Mines.

Great Fire and Loss of Life in Leicester.

M. Rouher to Take a Seat in the French Assembly.

Prospect for an Early Evacuation of France Receding.

Military Preparations in Russia and Germany Reported.

Appearance of Cholera at the Prussian Port of Stettin.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Continuance of Strikes in the Mining Regions—Admirals Wellesley and Wilmot and the Captains of the Agincourt and Minotaur Superseded—A Great Fire—Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Aug. 18—Evening.—The miners' strike in South Wales has come to an end. The questions at issue were submitted to arbitration, and the strikers have resumed work in consequence.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The negotiations for the settlement by arbitration of the differences between the miners and their employers in South Wales have failed. Fresh strikes have broken out among the workmen in Leeds, who demand a reduction of the hours of labor. Hundreds of new hands have arrived in Newcastle to supply the places of the engineers who are on strike there. The Lords of the Admiralty have issued orders superseding Admirals WELLESLY and WILMOT, and the Captains of the *Agincourt* and *Minotaur* in their respective commands. Also, that the crew of the *Agincourt*, which was recently ashore at Gibraltar, shall be paid off, and the vessel itself put out of commission. Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM of Germany visited Plymouth today.

WILLIAM HAMILTON THOMPSON, Sheriff Substitute of Inverness, was tried yesterday, in the Scottish High Court of Justiciary, upon the charge of forging a bill of exchange for £250, and two promissory notes, respectively for £120 and £100, and of uttering the same. The evidence against the accused was so conclusive that the jury quickly returned a verdict of guilty, and the presiding Justice, Lord NEAVES, sentenced the prisoner to five years' imprisonment. An extensive fire occurred last evening at Leicester, the capital of the county of the same name, and the principal seat in England of the manufacture of woolen and other hosiery. One of the great lambs-wool spinning factories took fire and was entirely destroyed. Several persons were killed by the falling walls, or perished in the flames. The bodies of the dead were extricated from the ruins this morning, so badly charred as to be almost beyond identification. An unknown yacht was capsized and sunk this morning off Salcombe, in Devonshire. Her crew consisted of six persons, all of whom were drowned. Five boys were drowned while bathing at Bath today.

FRANCE.

The Question of M. Thiers' Powers—M. Rouher to Enter the Assembly—Evacuation Not Yet Determined Upon—Tonnage Tax—Napoleon's Fete.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The Committee to which M. RIVET's motion for the prolongation of M. THIERS' powers was referred by the Assembly, has elected Viscount BENOIST D'AZY Chairman, and M. MARC GIRARDIN Reporter. The Committee will probably report next Monday, and debate on the motion will be opened on Tuesday. Counter-motions are anticipated from M. GAMBETTA and the Duke de BROGLIE, but it is believed that the original motion of M. RIVET, with some modifications, will be carried. M. ABBATUCCI, Imperialist Deputy to the Assembly from Corsica, has resigned his seat in the Chamber to make room for M. ROUHER. The negotiations for the complete evacuation of France by the Germans are still pending. The journals continue to report outrages committed by the Germans in France. A member of one of the Courts-martial at Versailles is reported to have been wounded by a Bavarian while walking in Charenton.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. GRAVES, member for Liverpool, gave confirmation to the report that a duty of one franc per ton will be exacted by France as a tonnage tax upon all vessels entering French ports. The Emperor NAPOLEON has given a fête at Chiselhurst, at which telegrams were received from the Czar of Russia, the King of Sweden, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Portugal, the King of Holland, the Prince of WALES and others.

SPAIN.

The International Society—Extradition of the Communists on Spanish Soil.

MADRID, Aug. 18.—The Committee of the International Society has addressed a letter to Prime Minister ZORILLA describing the character, extent, and purposes of the organization. The letter avows the hostility of the Society to the Government, but complains of the persecution of its members by the authorities. It denounces the existing order of things as false and hollow, being maintained only through brute force. The Spanish Government have, at the expressed desire of the French Cabinet, consented to the extradition of the Communists found on Spanish soil. One of the leaders of the Commune has already been arrested and delivered over to the French authorities.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Great Military Preparations of Russia and Prussia—Proposed Uniform Rate of Interoceanic Postage.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The *Patrie* says Russia is making great military preparations. The Czar, accompanied by Gen. LEFLO, the French Ambassador, recently visited the camp of the Twelfth Army Corps at Jsarsko-Selo. Prussia is also filling up her *cadres*, perfecting her armaments, and collecting enormous quantities of stores. The *Patrie* believes that the preparations of the latter Power are aimed at Russia.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—A Postal Conference in session here suggests the conclusion of international treaties between the European and American Powers, establishing a uniform rate of postage on letters, regardless of distance, of twenty centimes when prepaid, and forty centimes when unpaid, with an additional charge on letters which go by sea.

The Cholera at Stettin.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—The cholera has appeared in the neighborhood of Stettin. The disease continues its ravages at Konigsberg, where, on Tuesday, there were seventy new cases and thirty-four deaths; and on Wednesday eighty new cases and twenty-seven deaths.

OUR MODEL HEALTH BOARD.

The Welfare of the Metropolis Neglected.

Death-Rates on the Increase—The Authorities Encouraging Nuisances Everywhere—How Shall We Escape a Pestilence?

It has become an axiom in sanitary science that "mortality and depreciation of health and vitality increase directly as the density of population increases, except when special and systematic sanitary care increases, and keeps pace with the population growth." If this axiom be true, it must be admitted that in the City of New-York, where the population density averages nearly 60,000 persons to the square mile, public interests demand stringent sanitary laws and competent health authorities to efficiently execute them. Now, does our present Health Department satisfy this demand? The Mayor, in his annual message says it does, and the Department itself corroborates his statement. In its recently-published report it claims to have improved the sanitary condition of the City, and asserts that its duties have been and are now performed in a thorough, fair, non-partisan and economical manner. After a thorough investigation of the matter, the writer proposes to show that in point of fact these assertions are not true. In the prosecution of this purpose, it is deemed best to first show the sanitary condition of the City, (that being a good test of the efficiency of the Health Board,) and then to give as accurately as possible the causes of such condition. It may as well be stated here that any facts hereinafter given relating to last year's operations of this Board are based upon its late annual report.

As it is generally conceded that the mortality record of a city affords about the best evidence of its sanitary condition, and that an increased or lessened death-rate is a pretty sure test of the efficiency of its sanitary officers, it will be a sufficient showing of the sanitary condition of New-York to give its mortality record for the past and present years. An examination of that portion of the recent report which relates to vital statistics shows that the total mortality of this City for the year 1870 was 27,175, and that the death-rate, estimated on a population of 943,812, as given by the last Federal census, was 28.79 deaths to every 1,000 inhabitants.

Now this is a greater mortality than in any of the five preceding years, and greater by more than 2,000 than in the year 1869, while the death-rate is larger by 3.66 per 1,000 than in the last-mentioned year. This increase in the death-rate cannot be said to be owing to a proportionate increase of population, for according to the report of Dr. HARRIS, the estimate of the death-rate in 1869, which was only 25.13 per 1,000, was based upon a population of 1,000,000. Had the estimate been made on the basis of a population of 900,000, which was probably about the number of inhabitants of the City at that time, the death-rate would have been as low as 20.79 per 1,000. Thus far in the present year there has been little or no change for the better in this respect. The weekly reports of the Register of Vital Statistics for several moths past have much oftener shown an increase than a diminution in the mortality of the City as compared with the corresponding periods of even the fatal year of 1870. With these facts staring us in the face, is it not pertinent to ask what has caused this increased mortality? In the explanation given by the Health Officers no pretense is made of the prevalence of any epidemic except, perhaps, small-pox, which, it is claimed, has been brought under control by the thorough vaccination practiced throughout the City. Nor is the tenement-house mortality, often justly assigned as a cause for an increased death-rate, resorted to in this instance. On the contrary, it is asserted that the 20,000 tenement-houses in the City have all been thoroughly examined from attic to cellar by the Sanitary Inspectors; that they are now in remarkably good condition, and that deaths among their inhabitants are much less frequent now than in former years. It is claimed that the increased mortality of last year was largely owing to the unusual heat of the Summer. It is somewhat strange that our health guardians should not have been stimulated to increased vigilance and activity by the presence of unusual conditions unfavorable to the public health, instead of relying upon them as an excuse for neglect of duty. But in this, as it may, this excuse does not explain the increased mortality of the present year, inasmuch as the temperature of the atmosphere during the present Summer has been uniformly moderate. Another cause assigned by them, (and one which applies to both the last and the present years,) for this increased mortality is, the prevalence of a class of diseases termed *Zymotic*. Now while this is undoubtedly the real cause, it is a little singular that the Health Officers should so readily accept it, inasmuch as it implies an admission of inefficiency on their part. For these diseases, being chiefly malarial and infectious fevers and diarrhœal affections, and, beyond question, engendered by the vitiations of our atmosphere occasioned by the escape into it of foul and noisome gases from certain nuisances, which exist in the City, any unusual prevalence of them is a very sure indication of negligence, willful or otherwise, in the removal of their causes. But that this neglect or inefficiency may be more clearly proved, the following well-authenticated facts are given, showing what and where the nuisances spoken of are, and also the manner in which they are dealt with by the Board of Health.

FAT-MELTING.

There are at the present time in this City nearly one hundred establishments in which the fats of animals are boiled and resolved into tallow, lard, and oils. Most of them are situated at and near the foot of West Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, though there are some in other parts of the City, one of the largest belonging to the Butchers' Hide and Melting Association, being located at the foot of East Forty-fifth-street. It is unnecessary to give facts showing that these establishments are nuisances. If any one doubts that they are, let him pay a visit to the localities mentioned, and unless his sense of smell be deadened, his doubts will be speedily removed. That they are so regarded by the Board of Health is evident from the fact that in the laws prescribing its duties, it is expressly stated that "any business pursuit which is detrimental to health, or renders the air unwholesome, shall be considered as a public nuisance." The course pursued by the Health Commissioners toward these concerns has been extremely vacillating and temporizing. Although they know from the reports of their Sanitary Inspectors, and from the constant complaints of citizens living in their vicinity, that they are intolerable nuisances; though they are well aware that they exist in violation of one of their own sanitary ordinances, which forbids the boiling of fat in the built-up portions of the City, and though they possess the power to abate, remove or suspend them, they have not thus far made even an attempt to suppress them. Evidently desiring to curry favor with their proprietors, they have allowed them to remain, and to convince the public that they are not neglectful of its interests, they have from time to time made attempts to regulate them. These efforts have been, as they always must be, of little avail. Indeed, it is the expressed opinion of the sanitary inspectors, who have carefully inspected those establishments, that their business cannot possibly be conducted so as to prevent the escape of offensive gases, and that they must always be a source of complaint until they are driven from the built-up portions of the island. For some time past much time has been occupied at the meetings of the Health Board in discussing this question of fat-melting. Permits have been revoked one week and granted again the next; orders have been entered at one meeting and rescinded at the next; ordinances have been passed, and repealed before any action could be taken upon them; and in this vacillating manner things have gone on during the whole Summer. Finally, at the meeting held on the 26th day of last month, the Board decided that it had not the power to prevent the carrying on of this business, no matter how detrimental to the public health it might be, and determined to adhere to the policy of trying to regulate it. The consequences of this decision may be ascertained by visiting the the places when this business is done. A few days ago the writer visited the vicinity of Eleventh-avenue, near Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, and found the large establishments of DONOHUE & Co., GAMBLE & MCNEIL, and the New-York Rendering Company, and very many of the smaller concerns in full operation, and sending forth into the air odors foul and sickening, to a degree almost beyond endurance. The proprietors were in very good spirits, and boasting of their recent victory over the Board of Health and the complaining citizens living in the vicinity. One of them told the writer that he did not care for the Board of Health; that though he sometimes had had a permit, yet that most of the time he had carried on his business without one. When asked if he did not fear an arrest, he replied that orders for his arrest had often been given, but that they had never been carried into execution, and he guessed they never would be. A suggestion made to him that a little political influence was a good thing to have in order to get along well with our City authorities, was readily assented to. As to the amount of money required to enable a man to successfully violate the sanitary ordinances he had nothing to say, except to remind the questioner that he must not be too inquisitive.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

That slaughter-houses are public nuisances is doubtless the opinion of every one who has ever lived in their neighborhood; that they are dangerous to the public health, by reason of their emitting noxious gases, which vitiate the surrounding atmosphere, is admitted even by the Health Commissioners. And yet they not only refuse to drive them out of the built-up portions of this City, but they have encouraged them by enlarging their limits, and permitting them to be located on the First and the Eleventh avenues, from which localities they were excluded by the former Board. Nor are they restricted to these localities. For at a recent meeting of the Board, an adverse report, made by the Sanitary Committee upon an application to continue a slaughter-house at One Hundred and Fourth-street and Third-avenue, on the ground that the Sanitary Code prohibits all slaughter-houses between Second and Tenth avenues, was, after a long harangue, made by Commission BARR, against the policy of driving the business of slaughtering out of the City, laid on the table, and the restricting sections of the Sanitary Code referred to the Law Committee for amendment. If every application to carry on this business within the prohibited limits meets with as favorable a reception as this one, it will not be long before slaughter-houses will be as common as they were in old times, before any restrictions were placed upon them. Very little attention is paid by the Board to the manner in which this business is conducted. At least this is a fair inference to draw from a look at some of the establishments on the North River front, between Fortieth and Fiftieth streets. They are conducted in a manner barely complying with the law, and are always open to complaint. The best of them have a very defective sewerage, and many of them have filthy and undrained cattle-yards in their rear. At low-tide it is not an uncommon sight to see blood and viscera strewn over the mud and water between the docks at the foot of the streets, from which almost intolerable odors are emitted, filling the air with impurities, and carrying disease and death into the houses in their neighborhood.

MANURE DUMPING.

Further proof of the inefficiency of this Board may be obtained by an examination of the manner in which it deals with this nuisance. It first grants permits for the storage of monure in certain localities, and shortly after revokes them and orders all accumulations of the article to be removed at once; then after making and rescinding several orders, it adopts the policy of granting permits to dump manure "only from carts directly into boats for its immediate removal from the City." But, as usual, the Board has not carried out its determination. Orders have been issued, and plenty of them too, but they have not been enforced. At any rate, the persons engaged in this business are still carrying it on as largely as ever. The writer knows from personal investigation that large quantities of manure are now lying and rotting on the dumping-grounds at the foot of West Thirty-eighth and East Forty-fifth streets, and that they are being added to almost daily. These accumulations are frequently forked over in order to hasten their decay, and during this process the stench arising from them is very offensive, and cannot be otherwise than injurious to the health of everybody living in the vicinity.

THE FILLING OF SUNKEN LOTS.

There are, in the upper part of this City, very many vacant and sunken lots, which, during a great portion of the year, are filled with stagnant water. From these stagnant pools, when acted upon by the heat of the Summer sun, there emanates a poisonous odor, which breeds malarial fever among all who inhale it. As it is impossible to drain many of these lots, the Board of Health has resorted to the practice of filling them up. There would be no objection to this remedy if they were filled with fresh earth or ashes, as the sanitary ordinances require. But the remedy becomes worse than the disease if they are filled with the garbage and refuse matter taken from the streets. That this has been done, and that too by the very persons to whom the Board has given the contract to remove garbage, is a matter of fact. And it has been done, too, in the face of orders made by the Board, requiring the separation of ashes and garbage, and forbidding the deposit of the latter anywhere within the limits of the City. The description recently given in the TIMES of the dumping of garbage on the low and marshy ground along the East River from Eighty-eighth to Ninety-eighth-street attests the truth of this statement. It is only necessary to add that this practice still continues, as may be ascertained by a visit to that locality.

GARBAGE IN THE STREETS.

That our streets are in a filthy condition from the accumulations of garbage and animal matter, is another circumstance going to show the inefficiency of the Health Department. Although the contract for cleaning the streets was originally made with the contractors by a Commission appointed by the Legislature, yet since 1867 the Health authorities have exercised some authority in this matter. In 1870, an act was passed authorizing them to make arrangements with the contractor for such additional cleaning of the streets as they should from time to time deem the public health to require. Acting under this authority, they made an arrangement with the contractor for additional work, and appointed Inspectors to report daily on the manner in which the work was done, and also any omission on the part of the contractor to perform his whole duty. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars were expended last year, and a very large amount is being expended this year in this work, and yet that very little has been accomplished is evident from the present condition of the streets. Want of space prevents, and the fact that so much has been recently written on the subject renders unnecessary, a detailed account of their condition. It is sufficient to say that in a tour recently made through the streets south of Fourteenth-street, and on both sides of the City, the writer found none of them in a condition which could be called clean, and in some of them, those for instance in the Sixth, Eighth, Eleventh and Fourteenth Wards, huge masses of filthy garbage, decomposing and sending forth odors far from pleasant or healthful. As the Board has no complaint to make of the manner in which the contractor has done his duty, it must take upon itself the responsibility of this condition of the streets.

In this statement of fact only those nuisances have been mentioned which are notoriously detrimental to the public health. The existence of many other nuisances, perhaps equally injurious, might be shown, but space will not permit. From the facts which have been given, can any fair-minded man doubt that the claim of efficiency made by the Health Department is, to say the least, unwarranted?

HOW ITS BUSINESS IS DONE.

It is claimed by this Department that its business is fairly and honestly done. This claim, however, can hardly be sustained by facts.

It is the practice of the Board whenever its Inspectors made complaints against a tenement-house or other premises, to send to the owner or his agent a written notice, ordering that the work (which is specified in the notice) be done within a certain time, (five or ten days being generally the time given,) or an action for the penalty prescribed in such cases will be commenced against him. At the expiration of the given time, the house or premises are again inspected, and if it be found that the order has not been fully complied with suit is brought in one of the District Courts. Most of the persons, upon receipt of the summons and complaint, instead of going to the Court on the return day, go directly to the head-quarters of the Board to inquire into the matter. They are there told that only two courses are open to them to pursue. Either they must go to Court and contest the suits, and pay the full amount of the penalty (which is $100) and the costs, if they be beaten, or they may settle it without trial by paying the costs only. Of course this latter alternative is generally chosen, as it is cheaper than to employ a lawyer to defend the suit, and then, perhaps, be finally obliged to pay the full penalty. The sum exacted in these settlements, and called costs, is invariably $5, although the actual costs before trial are simply the Marshal's fees for service of the summons, which are $1 37, the Board being exempted by statute from paying clerk's fees. If the defendant, however, prefer to take the other alternative, he is compelled to dance attendance upon the Court until the Attorney of the Board sees fit to take up his case. Then, if beaten, he is obliged to pay $100 and costs, or render himself liable to arrest and imprisonment. If, however, he beats the Board he gets judgment for dismissal of the complaint simply, the Board being specially exempted from paying costs if defeated in a suit. But this seldom happens, it being the practice of the Attorney for the Board to keep cases in which he entertains a doubt of recovery running a long time, having them adjourned from week to week on various pretexts, until at last the defendant becomes tired of going to Court, and pays the inevitable $5. Now, according to the Tammany definition of the word, this may be a fair method of doing business, but to most persons it must appear very much like a determination to extort money on the slightest pretense. Nor is this so-called fair manner of doing business confined to the legal department of the Board. The writer has known of instances where Inspectors have, for a consideration, written upon the book of complaints, "complied with," when the work had not been done, and also where they have refused to report a compliance until they had been given a little something for their trouble. A case of this kind occurred quite recently. The Inspector of one of the districts on the east side of the City made a complaint against a tenement-house in his district without going near it, though he knew that he had formerly inspected it, and reported it as fully complying with the law. Notice was sent to the owner, and he came at once to the office of the Board, stated his former compliance, and was advised to call upon the Inspector. He did so, and, after a brief visit, came away with $10 less in his pocket than he had when he went there. Shortly after, the complaint was returned, indorsed "complied with." A few days after this occurrence this Inspector boasted of this piece of strategy to one of his brother Inspectors, and remarking that he had often tried this "little dodge," and always successfully, advised him to go and do likewise. Whether officers of this Board of higher rank than the Inspector ever try these "little dodges," may be inferred from the following incident: As a preface to the story, it may be well to state that Section 13 of the Tenement-house law provides that no building shall be erected for or converted to the purposes of a tenement-house on the front of any lot when there is another building on the rear of the same lot unless there is a clear space between them of twenty-five feet, if the building be more than three stories high. But if thorough ventilation of such open spaces can be otherwise secured, then this distance may be modified. Now, when Laurens-street was widened, two or three tenement-houses, six stories high, and containing twenty-four families each, situated on the west side of the street, and just below Houston-street, were moved back so far as to leave an open space between them and the rear houses on the same lots of only eight or nine feet. The writer was informed by the then Inspector of the district in which these houses are situated that he reported against this moving back, and, after stating that the tenants of the rear houses had complained to him that their rooms were made dark and close by this removal, and giving it as his opinion that it would be impossible to secure thorough ventilation of the space between the front and rear houses if they were allowed to stand so near each other, he recommended that the buildings be taken down. The Sanitary Superintendent concurred in his views, and laid the matter before the Board. That was the end of it. The buildings were allowed to remain, and stand there now. Precisely what arguments were used by their owner to secure this privilege the writer has been unable to ascertain. But he has the best authority for saying that a considerable sum of what is generally called "hush-money" was used in the negotiations. In view of these facts, would not the statement made by the Mayor concerning this Department be more complete if, to the sentence, "Warring as it peculiarly does and must against personal liberty and property uses," were added the words *and private purses?* In a recent conversation with an Alderman who represents an East-side district, in which there is a very large tenement-house population, and who was wont to spend much of his valuable time in interceding with the old Board of Health in behalf of his constituents, the writer asked him how he got along with the new Board. His reply was, "Oh, they don't trouble us much now, and when they do I can always fix it with them. It is much easier to get along with them than it was with the old Board; it doesn't cost anything now." And then he significantly remarked, "You know they are on our side of the house now." Surely, this practice of "letting up" on the people on its side of the house, does not well sustain its claim to impartiality.

A NEW IDEA OF ECONOMY.

It is claimed by this Board that the most rigid economy is observed in its expenditures. Its idea of economy, however, seems to be expressed by an increase in expenditures; for its report shows that in the year 1870, they were $169,478 27. This, added to the $250,000, which is the amount claimed to have been expended in that year for extra street cleaning, makes the total expenditures $419,478 27, an increase of $237,177 39 over the amount expended in 1869 by the former Board in the whole Metropolitan District, which comprised the counties of New-York, Kings and Richmond, and portions of the counties of Queens and Westchester. The statement recently made in the TIMES that $70,000 were expended last month for street-cleaning alone, is a pretty good indication that the same kind of "rigid economy" is being practiced this year.

Whether the present sanitary condition of the City, as already shown, indicates that all of this money has been properly and honestly used, the reader is left to judge for himself. Additional instances, showing the inefficiencies and unfairness of the Board, might be given, but they are deemed unnecessary. The facts which have been presented are sufficient to show to the public some of the results of Tammany misrule. Do they not also show that not even a regard for the health or lives of the people is any check upon the avarice and ambition of our City rulers?

The Religious Press on Tammany.

From the Methodist, Aug. 19.

It is now more than two weeks since the exposure by the TIMES of the frauds upon the City Treasury, and the accuracy of its charges remains unimpeached. Every plea put forth by the accused officials has only seemed to make their guilt more evident. "These frauds were perpetrated by the old Board of Supervisors," claims the Mayor. But it is shown that the chief of the plunderers have been appointed, under the new City charter, by this same Mayor, to positions where they have absolute control of the expenditure of the public money. The TIMES also proves conclusively that, in four months from the adoption of the new charter, the sum of $3,433,311 was paid to members of the Ring "for repairs and furniture of armories and City offices." This plea is, therefore, effectually disposed of. But, says the Mayor, "my duties in the premises were only ministerial; I was bound to countersign the warrants." Mr. HALL must know that it is the duty of an honest man to refuse to be a party to fraud; to stand out, indeed, against fraud to the last extremity. The apology that there were Republicans in the old Board of Supervisors is an insult to the public intelligence. This is not a question between Republicans and Democrats, but between honest men and rogues. As a last expedient, the Mayor has promised a full publication of the City accounts; but still they do not appear. The other parties to the thefts are silent. Both the silence and the apologies amount to confession. We must conclude that there is no satisfactory explanation to be had. The parties stand convicted of the worst frauds known to the history of public affairs in our country.

After confession, properly comes the declaration and execution of judgment. And here we reach the very core of our trouble. The people of New-York find themselves bound hand and foot by the Ring, which has hitherto had the audacity to laugh at their calamity. What can be done? Shall we bring the offenders into the Courts? Tammany boasts that it owns the Courts. Shall we try to overthrow the thieves at the next City election? Our oppressors have provided for that—the Registry law is virtually repealed, and they can poll votes and count them to suit their wishes. Shall we organize voluntary associations to purify the City Government? The example of the "Citizens' Association" stares us in the face. It ran well for a season; but, like some ancient Christians, "having begun in the spirit, it ended in the flesh." Shall we turn to our rich men? A committee of the richest New-Yorkers certified to the accuracy of Mr. CONNOLLY's accounts, and put forth a statement of the City debt, which subsequent revelations disproved. As a class, our rich men are timid, and many of them so selfish that they will not look a hair's-breadth beyond their personal interests. Help from a fresh and honest Legislature is help afar off. Something should be done today.

Discouraging as is the outlook, the case is not hopeless. Within the limits of the legal remedies which must be applied at last, there is much that can be done. Under the pressure of an aroused public opinion, we can force the publication of all the City accounts in gross and in detail. Line upon line will do its work. The TIMES every few days adds to its original statements new facts, which greatly intensify the public feeling. Let the City see the abyss of bankruptcy into which it must plunge if the present misgovernment continues longer. Condensed statements of the frauds might be prepared for plain people, and circulated everywhere. After all, the remedy is in the hands of the City voters, and it must be made clear to them that, under such a government as we have now, before long living in New-York will be impossible for them in any condition above pauperism. We know that, considering the peculiar character of the population of the City, such an undertaking requires almost unlimited faith; but faith always has removed mountains, and will do so still. If there were more faith in the right, and the certainty of its triumph, even against the greatest odds, we should not be as we are today.

Before we can reform our government, we must reform ourselves. Mayor HALL has said jauntily, "This trouble will soon blow over;" and that he can say so shows what his opinion is of the business men of the City. The business men of New-York can secure an honest Government, for they can lead the masses if they set about it; the lawyers can effect a reform of the judiciary, if they insist upon reform. We have lacked one thing—public spirit—and until that lack is supplied, we may expect to go on from bad to worse, until government of the City in any proper sense is impossible.

The *Golden Age* says: "Take the TIMES' brilliant battle with the Tammany Ring, and one sees with regret that the other dailies, instead of giving a ringing cheer, have nothing but silent envy. Now, this policy of jealousy among journalists destroys the public spirit which should characterize journalism." No reader of our leading dailies can have failed to notice this fact. The *Herald* has been a notable example of it, whether influenced by the annual receipt of $80,000 for official advertising (as the TIMES says) or not. Several of the other dailies, which have shared the brave fight of the TIMES against our official knaves, have done so only as occasional skirmishers. Every one of them should be at such a time a bittery, blazing and thundering in the hottest of the fight. The people instinctively perceive this narrow, jealous policy; it never pays in journalism. Journalism is the highest political and social ministry of our age. Its growing power renders it more and more amenable to the public conscience. It should be as chivalric as powerful.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

A young man in Portland, Me., cut off two of his toes that he might wear a small boot.

A Terre Haute man refused to pay for the funeral notice of his mother-in-law. Most men would pay it with pleasure.

Mr. JOHN KERRY SULLIVAN, shoe-maker, of Buffalo, became the happy father of two daughters and a son on Wednesday morning; mother and children are doing well.

The Louisville *Commercial* estimates that the Republicans will have at least nineteen members in the new Kentucky Legislature; a small number to be sure, but a gain of nine over last year.

He is in St. Augustine, Fla., now. His name is WILLIAM MANNING; his age is one hundred and two years; his memory good; he can read without spectacles, and all the rest of the story.

The friends of Hon. HARVEY JEWELL, in Boston, have organized, with a co-operating committee of one in each ward, to use all honorable means to secure his nomination for Governor of Massachusetts.

The salmon fisheries in Columbia River are very extensive. Within thirty miles of Kalama, Oregon, more than 500 men are engaged in the business, and one firm last year netted $12,000.

Hartford, Conn., voted, 1,250 to 45, in favor of appropriating a sum not exceeding one million dollars for a new State-house. The vote was small, as there was so little opposition to the proposition.

The Legislature of Georgia is to be asked to protect the mocking-birds. It is asserted that now the young birds are taken from the nests as soon as found and sent to the North or to Europe, and that a sensible diminution in the number of these warblers is noted.

A Professor at Dartmouth was compelled to pay $16 for the transportation of two trunks from this City to Hanover, N. H. The car fare for a railroad passenger is but $7 75, and it would have been cheaper to send a man on to Hanover with them.

An early death has befallen the members of a California ring. A "reliable gentleman" tells its brief story—how he picked up two dead water-snakes which had partially swallowed each other. Each snake had commenced swallowing the other's tail, and they continued the operation until their heads met.

Gov. JOHN J. JACOB, of West Virginia, has written a letter strongly favoring a constitutional convention, but saying he does not approve the proposition to strike out the clause of the present Constitution which forbids the Legislature to grant the credit of the State to works of internal improvement.

California Democrats are puzzled. For two years they have been insisting that the Fifteenth Amendment gives the suffrage to the Chinese and they'd have none of it. Now their State platform accepts the Fifteenth Amendment, and they are wondering how they shall parry the jokes of the Republicans.

An untutored man in Boston, when reproached for the extravagant charge he had made for certain services, exclaimed: "Well, isn't it better to be a hog and get good pay for what you do, than to be a good fellow and get kicked from pillar to post?" With that man, evidently, business is business.

The Supreme Court of California has decided that a postponement should have been granted in a case where it was shown that the counsel for the defendant was prevented from attending by dangerous illness in his family. The case in point having resulted in favor of the plaintiff, the judgment of the Court below was reversed and a new trial ordered.

The Buffalo *Express* recalls that two Assembly districts in Erie County, the Second and the Fifth, were shamefully thrown away by the Republicans last year. The Fifth, it says, will be taken care of this year, and "if any pestilent faction is allowed to turn over the other one to the Democrats again, the Republicans of the district ought to be thrashed."

Civil Engineer W. MILNER ROBERTS has published a card in a Western newspaper, elicited by certain complimentary allusions to himself, in which he pays an unselfish tribute to the venerable EDWIN F. JOHNSON, the original Chief Engineer, and at present Consulting Engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad, who as early as 1854 made a report upon the route, and has since labored unceasingly for the advancement of the road.

The Democrats of Mariposa County, California, have declared, by resolution, that they accept the platform adopted by the State Convention as a political necessity, but repudiate the prevalent idea that the several amendments to the Constitution are the natural and legitimate results of the war. They also pledged themselves to do whatever they can to "restore the Government to its original status."

A party of three men and a woman who saw in the pale moonlight the other night in a lonely Indiana town what was first declared to be a ghost, then a bear, and finally a hog, discovered, when the bravest of them all crept cautiously up to it and struck it a fearful blow with his cane, that it was a huge thistle, whose blossoms were the "glaring eyes of the monster," and two sprigs, a little above the rest, its "horns."

A writer in the Boston *Transcript* tells how one morning she remonstrated with her colored servant, for abusing his wife, upbraiding him after this manner: "JACK, what a pretty, little smart wife you have. If I were you, I would try to make myself more agreeable to her. I would fill the coal-scuttle, feed the pig, gather the vegetables for her, and—and—I wouldn't strike her." The only answer from JACK was: "Why! I'se done married LOU; I isn't courting her!"

A radical paper in Texas complains that, whereas some months ago "the monoculous editor of the *Herald*, after a long, closely-contested and doubtful fight, fairly won the belt as the champion liar of the Texas Democratic Press," and whereas a certain other paper has since announced "to that numerous class of the Democratic Party, whom the law of self-preservation teaches to hunt their holes when the fool-killer makes his rounds, that the dastardly outrages of arson, whipping and murder, which have covered Bastrop County with infamy, breaking up its schools, driving off its teachers, and forcing colored families to seek safety at night in the woods, was a Republican trick, whereof the perpetrators belong to the Loyal League," that therefore this last-named paper takes the belt, and "stands exalted as Satan among the peers of pandemonium, the champion liar of the State."

Canada is again suffering from destructive fires in the woods. Last year many thriving sections of the country were swept over by bush fires, and this season the destruction is likely to be more extensive. The Toronto *Telegraph* condemns the farmers for carelessness, which causes many of these fires, and it says that at the present moment several of the finest sections of the province are in danger of being swept of every trace of civilization. The districts around Orangeville, Barrie, Mitchell, Stratford and Orillia were enveloped in flames on Monday, and these localities may thank Wednesday's rain for their preservation; and along the shores of Lake Huron fires are raging on a gigantic scale, the smoke impeding navigation and rendering traffic of all kind next to impossible.

Rev. ELKAN HERZMAN, pastor of the Hebrew synagogue in Chicago, who was recently so summarily ejected for eating an ice-cream on a fast day, has begun an action of trespass against SAMUEL FRANKENSTEIN, HARRIS GOODMAN and HENRY HINES, in which he seeks to recover $10,000 damages. His affidavit sets forth that he contracted with the congregation mentioned, through defendants, as its proper officers, to become their minister for one year, from May 1, 1871; that it was agreed that in no case should he withdraw from his office without the permission of the Board of Trustees of the congregation; and that, to the contrary of all this, and without notice, he was set upon by the defendants, who assaulted, beat, bruised and ill-treated him, and forced and compelled him to desist from the performance of divine worship, contrary to the law and his will.

Cheering reports of the prospect for Republican success in the California election are given by the Sacramento *Union*, which expresses the firm conviction that nothing but a series of the most stupid blunders can prevent a Republican victory by from four to six thousand majority. This good fortune, it says, is in great part due to the excellence and great popularity of the man whose name heads the ticket, and in part to the speech of extraordinary power with which he made his début; while the inconsistent record of Gov. HAIGHT, the exposure of his many grave mistakes, as in the signing of the unconstitutional Lottery bill, and the development of frauds in the management of the State Capitol work, have had much to do in producing the change in the political outlook. If by-and-by the *Union* will publish a table of majorities, showing that its golden anticipations were not delusions, there will be many congratulations sent from this side of the continent.

The fact that the question of want of fidelity to a section is heard nowhere but in the South, is noted by the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and it says: "We never hear of a man's being a traitor to the North or a traitor to the West. We have heard a good deal about disloyalty to the Government, but this is a remnant of war gabble, ephemeral in its character. It has already begun to wear itself out against the hard common sense of the period. One would think, however, that, as it has been chiefly applied to the South, the Southern people would be quickest to detect the hypocrisy of such expedients, and that they would, on this account if on no other, be least likely to be affected by the like miserable shifts and make-believes. The war destroyed slavery, and with the destruction of slavery it removed the element of cohesion from the Southern States. Ties of association are always strong and the memory of old association must warm the hearts of Southern men for many years. But when we come to consider practical affairs, we at once see that that which is exclusively Southern is essentially weak, for, though it may attach us, it repels those whose co-operation is indispensable to all our political enterprises. We must form new alliances, based on the altered conditions of our life. There is a rubust American impulse even now spreading itself everywhere to the exclusion of the prejudices, theories and speculations of professional politicians—an impulse of practical and national reform, which the fresh manhood of the North and South feel in equal measure, and which is certain to crystallize into a definite policy and clearly-marked organism. Neither the Democratic Party nor the Republican Party can stand on its antecedents. The party which first catches the inspiration we have sketched, will be the party of the future."

The propensity of the Southern people to get together in conventions and conferences on any possible pretext or excuse, is marvelous. The ruling idea seems to be that "a convention for consultation" will surely detect a sovereign remedy for all real or fancied grievances, and the inclination to hold them is as strong now as it was in the days of elegant leisure before the war. We know not how many such conferences have been held in South Carolina since the war, and now another is called for. If those who call it would go to work it might be better for South Carolina and the Union. By some means the Conservatives managed to carry the City of Charleston at its municipal election the other day, and before the grand hurrah which was sent up by the entire Democratic Press of the State has died away, there comes the old call for a convention "for conference and organization." Already, we are told, leading men in all the counties have been invited to attend such a conference, which it is proposed to hold in Columbia in November, at the time of the annual State Fair, and all the Democrats, the leading and the led, are "hopeful that much good will result from this interchange of thought and opinion." It is due to the Charleston *News* to add that it, at least, shows a glimmer of good sense, inasmuch as, failing to see how the proposed conference will redound to the advantage of the people of the State, it says: "Poor South Carolina, which craves tranquillity and rest, which earnestly desires the longest possible truce between opposing parties, would be plunged at once into a heated controversy, which, developing latent differences of opinion, would dishearten the Conservative forces before their adversaries had sounded the first note of serious preparation. Agitation, unrest, discord!" But the biggest job yet laid out for a "conference" is suggested by the Richmond *Whig*. It has a grand scheme which is to bring white and black together, shoulder to shoulder, throughout the entire length and breadth of the late Southern Confederacy. Payment for our slaves, is to be the watchward, and division of the spoils between the ex-slaves and their ex-masters, the programme. How the "conference" is to secure all this (it reads like a huge joke) is thus told: "The Southern States, under any fair apportionment that may be adopted, will have twelve more than a third of the representation in Congress and in the Electoral College. United and harmonious, this would constitute a power adequate for self-protection, if not sufficient to control the action of the Government. We have common interest—one especially of towering and controlling influence, capable of welding the whole Southern population, black and white, into one solid mass for joint and common action. Slavery has been abolished. But slavery has never been paid for. It was a constitutional and vested right, if there be such a thing. No Government ever confiscated such a property and of such magnitude without compensation to the individual. It would be monstrous if it did, and it would unsettle and confound and jeopard all other rights. The blacks can be made to have the same interest in this right as the whites. The market value of the property at the outbreak of the war was estimated at $3,000,000,000. The half of that sum might redress the whites; the other half would console the blacks, and prove a far more substantial blessing than the imaginary 'mule and forty acres of land.' We have no idea of pressing this reclamation at the present time. But it is a shot in our locker which we are unwilling to surrender, and would be ready to use whenever opportunity presents itself. A Southern Conference, either the coming Winter or at some future time, can arrange the programme, the mode, measure and time for urging this claim." For the month of August, with the thermometer among the nineties, all this frivolous talk is delightfully cool. It ought to have been suggested, however, that the Conference should also so arrange matters that the Government should reimburse the owners of the pirate *Alabama*. Then the scheme would have been as near perfection as could have been expected from its originators.

PENNSYLVANIA WAR CLAIMS.

The Alleged Defalcations of Special State Agent George O. Evans—Nearly $300,000 in Dispute—History of the Transactions.

There is evidently much uneasiness in Pennsylvania respecting the alleged irregularities in the official conduct of Mr. GEORGE O. EVANS, Special Agent of the State "to collect the disallowed and suspended" claims against the General Government. The matter is alluded to by the papers generally. For example, the Pittsburg *Commercial* says: "Without going into detail, it is perfectly evident that there is something grossly wrong about the transactions of State Agent EVANS, who, it would appear, has drawn several hundred thousand dollars due the State from the Federal Government and retained the same for the period of three or four years. How such a thing could be suffered to run so long and nothing be said about it is well-nigh incomprehensible. And it becomes absolutely necessary, even if EVANS is now ready to settle, that thorough investigation and exposure of all the facts be made. It is gratifying to know that Treasurer MACKEY, and his associates in the management of the State finances, are now engaged at this business. Let us know all about it, and the responsibility of so grave a matter be placed where it belongs."

On the 10th inst. Gov. GEARY addressed a letter to Hon. F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Attorney-General of the State, in which he informs him that these accounts are reported to be in an unsatisfactory condition, and calls upon him to give them his earliest and most earnest attention. The amount collected during the past four years, and never paid over to the State, is said to be about $300,000. It has been stated, upon the authority of Mr. EVANS, that he is ready to pay promptly "every dollar due to the State, whenever his account is adjusted." The Philadelphia *Inquirer* comments upon the present situation of the case in the following terms:

"Under the act of '67 the Governor was authorized to appoint a 'special agent to collect the suspended and disallowed claims against the United States, whose compensation for that purpose shall not exceed ten percentum of the amounts thus collected, and shall be paid out of such collections.' Mr. GEORGE O. EVANS, of this city, was commissioned by the Governor, and he gave bonds in the sum of $10,000, and with the bond executed an individual obligation to the State, binding himself to forthwith pay over to the State Treasurer all moneys collected, 'less the compensation allowed;' to make semi-annual reports to said State Treasurer of the amounts collected and the sources from which derived, and to 'make annual reports to said Governor, under oath,' of collections and condition of claims generally.

Within a month after the appointment was made, the United States exchanged drafts with the State on a previously-adjusted account of war claims and direct taxes for some $1,900,000. It seems to have been an undisputed account, long before adjusted by the proper accounting officer of the State, and not at all within the terms of the act of 1867, which put into Mr. EVANS' hands only the 'disallowed and suspended claims.' It does not appear in any of the many statements on the subject that he collected the claims or handled the drafts, and it was then, doubtless, regarded by both the State and United States officers as not in any manner in the care of the agent, for he seems to have had nothing whatever to do with it.

This item of $1,900,000 is the basis of dispute and the ground upon which a charge of actual defalcation rests. The official action of Messrs. HARTRANFT and MACKEY, the accounting officers of the State, is the only authentic light in which the public will judge of the transaction. They have officially notified Mr. EVANS that he has some $291,000 of the public money in his hands, which he is notified to pay without delay or they will take legal measures to collect it. In view of all the facts developed and the indefinite language of the act of Assembly as to the agent's allowance, 'not to *exceed* ten per centum,' we must regard the action of the accounting officers as eminently proper and just as the preparatory step to a fair adjustment of the whole transaction. It cannot be pretended that any other than the auditing officers of the State could determine Mr. EVANS' commissions, for the language of the act leaves it as a question to be adjusted equitably, and the rule is well settled that an account cannot be amicably adjusted while an agent is either actually or constructively in default.

We are not prepared to believe anything else than that Mr. EVANS will comply with the demand of the accounting officers, pay the whole amount into the Treasury, and have his account audited as the law directs. His uniform declarations since the issue has been raised warrant such a belief. Considering that he failed to report three drafts, amounting to the sum of $325,000, to the Treasury at all, and that he failed to make any of the reports he expressly stipulated to make at stated periods to the State Treasurer and Governor, he should promptly comply now, and 'forthwith pay over to the State Treasurer' the whole of the funds, and at once acquit himself and the State officials of all semblance of defalcation.

It is not to be expected that, under the act of 1867, Mr. EVANS can be allowed the maximum amount of commissions named in the law. No accounting officer would entertain such a proposition, and it is reasonable to assume that nothing at all will be allowed on the $1,900,000 that was practically collected before his appointment. But he is entitled to equitable allowance for the services rendered and risks assumed, and with such men as JORDAN, BREWSTER, HARTRANFT and MACKEY to pass upon the law and equity of the case, the public have no reason to fear any profligate use or misappropriation of the money of the State. The attention of the public having been called to this transaction by a flood of wild rumors, it is due to the State officers, to Mr. EVANS, and to the people, that no man or set of men shall stand in the way of a prompt and thorough examination and a fair adjustment of the case."

THE SUSQUEHANNA WRANGLE.

A Suit Growing out of Jay Gould's Negotiations at the Time—A Change of Venue Asked For.

The case of JAY GOULD against the town of Oneonta came up before Judge SUTHERLAND yesterday, on a motion to change the venue from New-York to Oswego, or one of the adjoining counties, on the ground that nine material witnesses for the defendant reside in the latter neighborhood. Opposition to the removal was based on a stipulation held by plaintiff that at least two of the nine witnesses would attend in New-York, and a further stipulation that if at least five more did not consent to appear here also, then plaintiff would consent to admit in testimony the substance of their evidence as stated by defendant. Also, that JAY GOULD, of New-York, was a material witness, and other witnesses equally material were residents of Albany. The action is to recover damages arising out of the following state of facts: When the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad was built, the towns along the route were authorized to give their bonds for stock in the railroad, and the town of Oneonta, the defendant here, took $70,000 worth of the stock, which was placed in the hands of Commissioners, with power to sell at private sale, but not below par. During the contest between GOULD and FISK and RAMSEY for the control of the road, which occurred about two years ago, agents were sent by the contestants along the line to purchase this town stock. A man named WILBUR, in his own name, but in reality on account of JAY GOULD, contracted to buy the stock of defendant. He paid down a bond of the township for $540, as cash for $508 75, which included interest; he paid a sum claimed by the railroad to be due, for $6,330, and for the balance gave a check which was not to be presented until the stock was delivered. The town repudiated the agreement, and the present suit is to recover damages, consequent on that repudiation.

The defense is, that the payment of a disputed claim, such as that of the railroad is alleged to have been, of a bond and a check, was not equivalent to a payment of the par cost value, which the Commissioners were alone authorized to sell for. Decision was reserved.

Bold Burglary in Ohio.

One of the boldest burglaries of the Summer was committed at a village in Erie County, Ohio, near Sandusky, on Tuesday morning last, particulars of which are thus given by the Sandusky *Register:*

"About a half mile this side of Castalia Village lives CALVIN GIDDINGS and his wife, one of the oldest and most wealthy families in the county. The old people occupy the family mansion alone, their nearest neighbors being three families, tenants upon Mr. GIDDINGS's farm. Yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, Mrs. GIDDINGS was aroused by hearing a noise in the back part of the house. She awoke her husband, and informed him that she thought some one was trying to get into the house. In a few moments she saw light shining through the key-hole of the bed-room door, which, according to their custom, was locked. Breathlessly waiting, and very much terrified, the two soon heard some one trying to open the bed-room door. Finding it locked, the burglars, for such they proved to be, blew the door open with powder or nitro-glycerine. Mr. GIDDINGS had meantime gone to the closet of the room and taken his shot-gun, which was loaded. On his return he was confronted by four men. Taken by surprise he fired the gun at random. Mrs. GIDDINGS had entered the closet and locked herself in. The burglars then bound Mr. GIDDINGS, tied him to a chair and gagged him. They then broke in the door of the closet and bound Mrs. GIDDINGS. Having secured them, the burglars went through the house, compelling Mr. GIDDINGS to direct them to the key of his safe, in which they fortunately found no money. A thorough search rewarded them with about $40 in money, two watches and other articles to the value of $250 or $300. They then left the house, and no trace of them has been seen since. Mr. GIDDINGS states that he saw but three of them after firing his gun, one of them telling him that he had wounded one of their men. Both Mr. GIDDINGS and his wife were so excited and frightened that they would not be able to recognize either of the robbers, and can give no description of their personal appearance. The house of C. H. GIDDINGS, son of CALVIN GIDDINGS, was entered on Sunday night by a gang of burglars, and it is probable that this is the same party."

The Controversy Between Mr. Greeley and Mr. Tilton.

In the *Golden Age* of this week appears a second letter from Mr. THEODORE TILTON to Mr. HORACE GREELEY on the "woman's rights question." We quote as much of the letter as our space will permit:

Mr. Horace Greeley:

MY FRIEND: This is the "off-year" in politics, and the dull season in newspapers. The Tammany frauds constitute the only vital topic now astir, and this the TIMES possesses in fee simple. By and by the opening battle against GRANT's renomination will thunder along the line, and your interest in this, whether as Presidential candidate, or in your higher function as editor of the *Tribune*, will engross your whole mind. Just now, in the lull, seems the best opportunity (if you care to welcome it) to accept a proposition which grew out of our correspondence of last week, namely, that we should compare our views of woman suffrage—yours against and mine for it. But if you are summering at your farm, I can hardly ask you to cease toying with your plow or ax for the sake of returning a day too soon to the habitual weariness of the most industrious of pens. So while I would be glad (yes, and honored) if you would notice some points which I herewith set down, I shall take it as no discourtesy if you prefer to discontinue this debate.

I. You believe in the principle of Democratic Government—in other words, as Mr. LINCOLN phrased it, "government of the people, by the people, and for the people." But this principle, as I hold it, includes both men and women. The American Republic is composed of both sexes. Its government exacts the allegiance of both sexes. Its laws, to a great extent, apply equally (though to too great an extent unequally) to both sexes. Its officeholders are, to no inconsiderable degree, of both sexes. Its taxes fall with unrelenting rigor on both sexes. Now to make our institutions logically consistent, the elective franchise should belong equally to both sexes. Is it not so?

II. You believe, with THOMAS JEFFERSON, that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." But, among the "governed," whose "consent" is to be thus given or withheld, about one-half are women. And yet the Government, in defiance of its charter, which is the Declaration of Independence, violates one of its fundamental principles by remorselessly denying to one-half its citizens any voice in making the laws under which they are to live and die. Is this right or wrong?

III. You cling to trial by jury. Now, the courts teem with cases affecting the rights, interests and honor of women. For instance, take the case of a mother's plea for the custody of her children as against the claim of a divorced and drunken husband. I hold that no jury can adequately appreciate, and therefore none can justly settle such a case, unless its twelve members include women as well as men. The horror which you have expressed of women "effective before juries," leads me to say that I am personally acquainted with several aimable and excellent ladies at the West, who are duly authorized attorneys-at-law and practitioners in the courts. And you, yourself have not forgotten *Portia?* Now, if women can stand and plead at the bar, tell me why they cannot sit and listen on the jury?

IV. You defend the American maxim of "no taxation without representation." But I can point you to an army of women who are compelled to submit to taxation, but who are not accorded representation. In England this injustice has lately been swept away, and women as well as men, if they own taxable property, exercise in that country the elective franchise. When HENRY VINCENT was last in New-York he told me that he saw 3,000 women in Manchester go to the polls—just as they might have gone to the Post-office, or to the city library, or to church. Why would you put the right of suffrage in a republic under greater restrictions than in a monarchy?

* * * * * *

VI. You admit that women should have a chance to earn their living. Nothing which the optimists may say of the duty of every man to support some woman, (either wife, mother, sister or daughter,) can blind you or me to the solemn fact that, morning and evening, to and from their half-paid toil, past your office and mine, there marches an army of women who fight the battle of life alone—women who, by death, have lost the props of their lives—women whose sons moulder on their country's battle-fields—women, young and helpless, entering into their womanhood with no daily support save their own industry—women who, if they are to live in virtue and not in shame, must have work to do, and wages for doing it. Now, in your speeches to working men, I have heard you say that one of their most precious privileges was the ballot. You have shown great skill in tracing a connection between the working man's suffrage and the working man's wages—how the mechanic, the farmer, or the fisherman would find that the ballot in his hand was money in his pocket. No writer in the land has insisted more sedulously than you that the negro, in order to fix his wages and secure his pay, should have his franchise. Now if the ballot will achieve all this for the wages of a man, have the kindness to inform me why it will effect nothing for the wages of a woman?

* * * * * *

VIII. You have expressed an abhorence of the idea that your daughters should become public speakers. This, I confess, surprises me. Have I not seen you repeatedly presiding over public meetings addressed by women? Have you not proclaimed, both in the *Tribune* and elsewhere, the delight with which you used to sit under the ministry of Rev. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL? Furthermore, would it grieve or delight you if your daughters should have the gift of song, and go before the public as JENNY LIND once did, or as CHRISTINE NILSSON now does? But what is the difference, in principle, between a woman's singing and a woman's speaking?

IX. You say, "My conception of the nature and scope of the marriage relation renders my conversion to woman suffrage a moral impossibility." Your implication is that woman suffrage tends to dissolve marriage. If you mean by this that woman suffrage will give to women their just rights in the marriage relation, including the right to dissolve it for good cause, then I should be still more eager for woman suffrage than I now am. I quoted to you last week the declaration of the American Women Suffrage Association:

Resolved, That woman suffrage means the perpetuity of the marriage relation.

That resolution, I think, reflects the sentiment of the great body of woman suffragists. But my own view is that woman suffrage will neither destroy marriage on the one hand, nor perpetuate it on the other. For, marriage is an interest common to women and men. How then will woman's vote affect it more than man's? Men have the franchise, but have they used it to vote away marriage? When women get the franchise, will they use it to vote away marriage? No. If the marriage institution is ever to be done away, the first motion toward its abolition will come from men, not from women. It was *Hamlet*, not *Ophelia*, who said, "I will have no more marriages." Consider one thing, namely, the loving nature which God has given to woman. There is nothing that a woman so much wants as a home and to dwell in it as the happy wife of a noble husband, and as the loving mother of beautiful children. This is every woman's ideal. Now if the ballot in her hand is to have any effect at all on her social life, will she voluntarily use this ballot for the destruction of what her soul considers the most sacred thing on earth? How can you persuade yourself that women would vote to abrogate that very marriage which men vote to maintain? But even if women *would* do this, would not you, and other men like you, be thereby proven tyrants over women in the marriage relation, and would not the necessity be plain that the civil laws regulating this relation should be reformed?

* * * * * *

XIII. You have helped to make, or at least to keep, the divorce law of our own State very illiberal and unjust. The State of New-York grants divorce only for adultery. But all the New-England States grant divorces for other causes, such as drunkenness, cruelty, desertion, failure to support, and the like. Will you rebuke those States for this legislation, and call their citizens Free Lovers for adopting it? Or (what would be better) will you join me in an endeavor to import the Massachusetts legislation on this subject into our New-York code?

XV. You say, "Why should any man be the candidate for President of the woman suffragists. Logically and consistently, I feel that their candidate should be a woman." To this I reply that certainly I would have no objection to a woman as a candidate either for the Presidency or any other office. And yet woman suffrage does not require a woman to be its candidate any more than negro suffrage demands a negro for a like position. You have been a prominent advocate of negro suffrage, and yet I do not remember that you ever nominated a negro for President of the United States. Indeed, I once urged you to nominate FREDERICK DOUGLASS for Vice-President, but you declined. And if you will pardon me for the digression, since you have done me the honor to say that I "invented" you as a Presidential candidate, will you now let me gratify my early and unquenched instinct as an abolitionist by similarly "inventing" Mr. DOUGLASS as the candidate for Vice-President on your ticket?

[To this letter no reply has yet appeared.]

CHOLERA SEEDS.

The Church-Street Job—An Unfinished Extension—How Long is the Public to Wait?—The Filth of the Street and Neighborhood—Work for the Street-Cleaners.

When the Church-street extension was begun, about three years ago, it was thought to be a good improvement, and that it would afford immeasurable relief to overcrowded Broadway and the streets below it. That was the pretext for the extension, which, in the manner of laying the assessments, was, by the Ring, turned into a huge "job" for extorting money from the pockets of property-owners, who lived so far from the line of improvement that no benefit could possibly accrue to them.

Property-owners in one instance, as remote from the projected improvement as Water-street, near Beekman, were heavily assessed to pay the bill. Years have flown, and the opening has been finally completed. But the street is still unpaved, and there is but little travel on the thoroughfare. Broadway and the other streets are still as overcrowded as before, and the Church-street extension is comparatively deserted. A walk, yesterday, along the extension from Fulton-street to its ending, revealed some of the causes of its disuse by vehicles that now choke Broadway, Greenwich, Washington and West streets, in the up and down town traffic. These causes arise from the fact that the street is still unpaved and obstructed with cart-loads of brick and rubbish, and heavily-loaded trucks and wagons driving through the street drag and stick in the mud. The street-crossings are almost impassable for the pedestrians who pass through Fulton, Dey, Cortlandt, Liberty and other streets, and the sanitary condition of the street itself is disgraceful. A considerable population live in Greenwich-street, and the rear of a number of tenement-houses open on Church-street.

Garbage and filth of every description is thrown out into the unpaved thoroughfare to mix with the mud and putrify in the hot rays of this August sun. The lanes running from the street to Broadway and Greenwich-street are covered with decayed matter and excrement that makes the air of the neighborhood reek with the foulest odors.

A correspondent suggests that all the nuisances detailed are allowed to accumulate for the purpose of making a "job," by which the "Ring" can add to its ill-gotten gains. One thing is evident, however, if cholera should make its appearance in this City, here would be a likely spot for it to commence its havoc.

Close to the docks, where the foreign shipping make fast their hawsers, the seeds of the dread disease, undetected at the Quarantine, could take such firm and rapid growth as to spread its terrible ravages so that even the immaculate cleanliness of Fifth-avenue, in the vicinity of WM. M. TWEED's palatial mansion would not keep away the plague from the doors of that aristocratic quarter. The palefaced and unwholesome-looking poor who swarm in the First Ward are ready victims for dangerous epidemics, and the sluggishly working sanitary authorities had better take the necessary precautions and pave and clean Church-street extension and its neighborhood, while it is yet time.

POLICE TRIALS.

Citizens Versus the Police—The Complaints Generally Dismissed—The Case of Alleged Cowardice.

Twenty-seven policemen were arraigned yesterday, before Commissioner MANIERRE, on charges of improper conduct and dereliction of duty. Patrolman JAS. CROWE, of the Second District Police Court squad, was charged with improperly arresting LOUIS G. JULLIEN. The arrest was made on a warrant, and the complainant alleged that the arrest having been made in the evening, just as he was about to begin a concert, that hour was purposely selected to interfere with his business. There was no proof of this intent, however, and the complaint was dismissed. Patrolman CUNNINGHAM, Sixth Precinct, spent the morning in defending himself against a charge of abusing a disorderly woman he had arrested, and who alleged that he had stabbed her in the arm. Surgeon HARRINGTON testified that the wound was several hours old, so that it must have been inflicted before she met the officer, and the complaint was dismissed. Patrolman JOHN L. LISTON, First Precinct, was charged with brutally clubbing JOHN DINAN, of No. 140 Water-street. The complainant stated that the officer, with another, both being in uniform, drank at a public bar and refused to pay for it. The next night LISTON asked complainant to drink, and when he refused abusive language was used toward him, and finally he was clubbed. The officer stated, on the other hand, that he was dispersing some disorderly boys, when DINAN interfered and wanted to fight him, and LISTON arrested him and took him to the Station-house. The case was referred to the Board. THOMAS MIDDLETON, of No. 98 Seventh-avenue, charged Patrolman AGNEW, Twenty-eighth Precinct, with improperly arresting him at No. 102 King-street, while in his own apartment. The accused showed that the man did not belong in the house, that he was extremely violent in his behavior, and that he was called in by the landlady to remove him. MIDDLETON, was taken to the Station-house, locked up and the next day fined $10 at the Police Court for being drunk and disorderly. The case was referred to the Board. There were a large number of other complaints made by citizens, which consumed considerable time, but in the end proved to be frivolous, and were dismissed. Patrolman REARDON, of the Second Precinct, was charged with cowardice in connection with the affray at the corner of Beekman and South streets, when Patrolman TAYLOR, of the Second Precinct, was shot in the knee. One of the men engaged in the affair was JOHN PETTIT, and the first witness testified to REARDON being in company with PETTIT after TAYLOR was shot, and allowed him to escape. Capt. LEARY testified to the fact that TAYLOR had told him that he requested REARDON to arrest PETTIT, but that he had not done it. From all the evidence in the case, it appeared that PETTIT, becoming dry about 2 o'clock in the morning, found his favorite rum-shop closed, and as pounding on the door failed to waken the bar-keeper, he sought to accomplish that end by firing pistol-shots through the door. TAYLOR and REARDON, who were on post in Beekman and Front streets, hearing the reports of the pistol, approached the spot from whence they proceeded, and one of the shots missing the door, took effect in TAYLOR's knee. There was apparently no effort made by REARDON to arrest PETTIT, and that officer attempted to explain it by saying that he did not see who fired the shot, and that his exclamation, "Don't shoot me," was made with the view of discovering whether PETTIT had a pistol. The case was adjourned for further testimony.

Fire in East New-York—Loss About $75,000.

Shortly after 7 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the drying-room of Mr. B. F. HILL's saw and molding mill, between Liberty and Atlantic avenues, East New-York. Every effort was at once made by the employes to stop the flames, but owing to the absence of proper facilities they continued to gain headway rapidly, and in about fifteen minutes the entire structure was on fire. The residence of Mr. HILL, which was in the immediate vicinity of the mill, also took fire from the sparks, which were blown around in all directions. From this point the fire spread to the three-story brick house of Mr. WALTERS and the frame dwelling of Mr. SHEPARD, both of which burned with great rapidity. From there it looked as if the conflagration would spread to the new school-house, near by, but by covering the roof with canvas and playing water upon it this was prevented. At this point, the steamers Nos. 5 and 10, of the Brooklyn Fire Department, arrived upon the spot, and by their excellent work succeeded in getting the flames under control, and after much labor finally extinguished them. Mr. HILL's loss on building, stock and machinery was about $50,000; insured for $17,000 in the Etna, Security and Phœnix Insurance Companies of Brooklyn. On the dwelling his loss was about $4,000; fully insured in the North American and Kings County Companies. WALTERS' loss is $2,500; insured for $4,000 in the Germania. WM. A. DODGE's loss on building was $2,500; insured for $1,500 in the Phœnix, and for $1,000 in the Mechanics'.

Heavy Seizure of Smuggled Gems.

It was reported late yesterday afternoon that a large seizure of diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones had been made under the supervision of the Custom-house authorities on suspicion of having been smuggled. The gems were found concealed on the persons of three French Jews, who came as passengers by the steamer *Italy*, which arrived here on the 16th inst. from Liverpool. Inspector LEWIS JONES, of the Surveyor's staff, took a prominent part in the capture of the contraband property, which is valued at $40,000. Warrants were issued yesterday by a United States Commissioner for the arrest of the alleged smugglers.

A New Mission Chapel and School.

The growth of the congregation of the West Presbyterian Church has led of necessity to the erection of a mission building at one end of the pastor's district, namely, in Forty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Dr. HASTINGS has succeeded in raising upward of $20,000, which is almost adequate to entirely complete the building. The edifice is intended to be used as a mission school, and for purposes of worship as well, and is being arranged accordingly. The building consists of a large audience-room, 45 feet by 81 feet, attached to which is a reading-room occupying the front and opening by three large double doors into the audience-room. In front the building is three stories in height, the second story being designed for an infant class-room, to which is joined a teacher's room. This infant class apartment projects into the main audience-room below, in the form of a gallery, and is so managed as to be entirely shut in by large doors, or opened into the church proper. In the third story are apartments for the missionary, consisting of a parlor, dining-room, several chambers, kitchen, &c., supplied with all conveniences and well lighted. Especial care has been taken in the arrangement of the building to render it convenient, well ventilated and attractive, and it has been furnished with everything necessary for the health and comfort of both teachers and scholars. The whole building will be ready for occupation in a few weeks.

HABEAS CORPUS FOR A CHILD.

Retaining an Infant as Collateral Security for Its Board.

Yesterday a writ of habeas corpus was sued out before Judge SUTHERLAND, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, to determine as to whether MINNIE LEE, her mother, should have the custody of MARY ANN LEE, her child. In reply to the inquiry of Judge SUTHERLAND if the mother of the infant was in Court, an apparently respectable and well-dressed young woman presented herself, and claimed that relationship; at the same time a middle-aged woman presented herself, with the child in her arms.

JUDGE—(To the young woman)—Are you married?

MOTHER—No, Sir.

JUDGE—The child is illegitimate, then?

MOTHER—Yes, Sir.

"What's your name?" asked the Judge, addressing the woman in charge of the child.

"Mrs. BAKER," was the reply.

JUDGE—How long have you had this baby?

Mrs. BAKER—Nearly ever since it was born, in May last; the mother is a concert girl employed in the Oriental Concert Saloon; she engaged to pay me $3 a week to take care of it nights.

Mr. KINTZING, counsel for the relator, addressing the Judge, inquired if he might ask the temporary custodian of the child a question.

JUDGE—Yes, Sir.

Mr. KINTZING—Have you ever spent a term in the Penitentiary?

Mrs. BAKER—I have been tried, and many innocent persons have been hung.

Mr. KINTZING—That's not an answer to my question.

Mrs. BAKER—It is all the answer I'll give.

Mr. KINTZING—I am prepared to show by the records of the Court that this woman has spent a term on Blackwell's Island for keeping a disorderly house.

JUDGE—Is that so? You must answer (addressing Mrs. BAKER.)

Mrs. BAKER—It is.

JUDGE—And you want to keep this child?

Mrs. BAKER—Yes, Sir.

JUDGE (addressing the mother)—And you want her?

MOTHER—Yes, Sir.

Judge—Well, I consider neither of you fit custodians of the child, and shall give her to neither of you. Here, officer, take this child to the Home of the Friendless.

The officer took the child as directed, and left the Court, MINNIE LEE, the mother, following and weeping like Rachel, while Mrs. BAKER brought up the rear, wearing an aspect of supreme disgust.

The Westfield Disaster—The Coroner's Inquest in Brooklyn.

The inquest respecting the death of the Brooklyn victims by the *Westfield* disaster was commenced by Coroner WHITEHILL, at the Morgue in that city, yesterday. There was a large number of people present, noticeable among whom were many of the friends of those who perished by the explosion. The following-named gentlemen were impaneled as jurors: J. B. Andrews, No. 445 Fulton-avenue; C. M. Jacobson, No. 425 Fulton-avenue; G. H. Lamance, No. 475 Atlantic-avenue; Wm. Wainwright, No. 212 South Fifth-street; Robert Wirth, No. 97 Broadway, E. D.; John D. Inman, No. 89 Ross-street; John H. Grant, Broadway and Fourth-street; A. B. Cornwell, No. 106 Broadway; Fleeborn S. Lamport, Broadway; Arthur Duffat, No. 84 Broadway; Geo. C. Williams, No. 164 Division-street. Mr. INMAN was elected foreman.

The only witness examined was HENRY ROBINSON, engineer of the *Westfield*. He said he had been employed by the Staten Island Ferry Company for about nine years previous to the disaster, and was at that time a properly-licensed engineer. He then gave a description of the disaster, almost identical with that which was given by him before the Investigating Committee in New-York.

The investigation was, at this point, adjourned until Monday, at 11 o'clock.

The Mahoney Homicide.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner YOUNG in the case of JEREMIAH MAHONEY, of No. 1,086 Second-avenue, who died on the previous evening from injuries inflicted on Sunday last, during an affray in front of the liquor-store of H. HENDRICKS & Co., at the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and First-avenue. There was evidence implicating PATRICK BUTLER, of No. 324 East Tenth-street, in the affair, the details of which have been published in the TIMES, and a warrant was issued for his arrest by the Coroner, and intrusted to Capt. GUNNER, of the Nineteenth Precinct.

More Street-Car Ruffianism.

Among the prisoners arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning, was a stalwart negro giving his name as HENRY WASHINGTON. JOHN TRACY, driver of a Grand-street car, appeared as a complainant against the negro, and stated that on the previous evening WASHINGTON got on his car in Grand-street and began to act in a disorderly manner. At Grand-street and the Bowery WASHINGTON became so boisterous that the conductor paid him back his fare, and told him to get off the car. Instead of doing so he assaulted both the conductor and driver, and knocked the latter off the car, seriously injuring him. The prisoner was committed for trial.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 18.

By Judge Sutherland.

S. S. Mangam *vs.* John S. Ferguson; Sheriff's bill taxed at $27 32.

David Elston *vs.* Mary A. Murray; Sheriff's bill taxed at $80 56.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—AUG. 18.

By Judge McCunn.

Blackbyrne *vs.* Byrne; undertaking on attachment approved.

Kelly *vs.* Condit; order granted.

Ryan *vs.* The Hudson River Railroad Company; amendments settled.

Grant *vs.* Taylor; motion denied, without costs.

Vaush *vs.* Schwartz; order granted.

The New-Haven and Northampton Company *vs.* Quintard et al.; order granted.

Rouse *vs.* Stevens; order granted.

Wm. Schuster *vs.* Clara Schuster; referee's report confirmed, and decree of divorce granted.

Stephens *vs.* Halloway; motion to consolidate granted, and reference ordered.

Christianson *vs.* Wells; reference ordered.

Wood *vs.* Hubert; judgment for plaintiff against defendant for $100 damages, and $250 as allowance to plaintiff's attorney, besides taxable costs.

Andrews *vs.* Davison; reference ordered.

O'Brien *vs.* Thule; order for commission granted; order to be settled.

Stewart *vs.* Meister, Adams *vs.* Jones, Wilson *vs.* Leach; orders granted.

By Judge Spencer.

Antonio Phillipe *vs.* Benj. Levy et al., (two causes;) commission signed.

John Burgess *vs.* Edward Lumley; twenty days' further time to answer.

Judson Graetchen *vs.* Bernard Cook; bond approved.

Barbara Dick *vs.* Fernando Krehler; order granted.

Jaeger *vs.* Rich et al.: order granted.

Lonevran *vs.* Wheatley; order granted.

Long *vs.* Lorenz; order granted.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 18.

FIRST BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C..119⅛	2,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st, Iowa Div.... 93¾
119,000	do.........b3.119⅛	3,000	Mil. & St. Paul 7 3-10 Conv't.... 95½
110,000	do..............119⅛	1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.106
40,000	do..............119¼	1,000	C. F. & Minn. 1st. 84
50,000	U. S. 6s, Cur......115¾	1,000	Tol., P. & W. 2d. 79
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.114⅜	8	Bank of Com....... 99
5,000	do.........s3.114⅜	100	American Coal.... 60
1,250	do......Small.114⅜	100	Mariposa Pf......... 6
11,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '64.114⅜	2000	Pac. Mail......... 50¾
10,000	do..............	500	do............... 50¾
3,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65.114⅜	650	do............... 50¾
3,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n.113⅝	200	do............... 50½
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.113⅝	700	do...bet. call. 50¾
6,000	Tenn. 6s, new.. 75½	47	U. S. Ex.......... 56
6,000	Missouri 6s......... 95⅛	100	do............... 56⅛
1,000	do............ 96	100	West. U. Tel...b. c. 61¾
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s, S. B. 91	100	Adams Ex.....b. c. 84
4,000	Cen. Pac. G. B. 99¾	100	N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 98¾
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st....... 90⅛	100	N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs. 94¾
5,000	do............ 88⅛	3,000	do............... 94¾
40,000	U. Pac. 7s, L. G. B. 84⅛	100	Erie R............ 30⅛
10,000	do............ 83⅛	200	Reading.......... 114⅛
5,000	Un. Pac. 10s, In. 87	100	Ill. Central....... 134¾
3,000	Mich So. 2d...... 99⅛	500	Chi. & N. W........ 70
4,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf. 85⅛	50	C. & N. W. Pf.. b. c. 92
1,000	Bell. & So. Ill. 1st, 8s, S. F. B. 96⅛	122	C., C., Cin. & Ind. 88
5,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. Louis Div.. 86⅛	25	Chi. & R. I........ 108⅛
1,000	C. & N. W. In. B. 92	200	Tol., Wab. & W..... 63⅞
4,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st. 95⅛	50	Chi. & Alt.......... 125
1,000	do..bet. call. 95⅛	100	Ohio & Miss. Pf..... 78¾
1,000	N. J. Cen. N. B. 101⅛	100	Col., C. & Ind. C.. 20
1,000	Mor. & Ess. 2d. 99⅛	200	do............... 20⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$5,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C..119⅛	200	Quicksilver Min.. 12
17,000	do...........119⅛	300	Pac. Mail......... 51⅛
5,000	do.........b3.119⅛	500	do...bet. call. 51¾
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R...119	100	Mariposa Pf. bet. c. 5½
300	U. S. 5-20 C., '62, small..........114	200	Am. M. U. Ex....... 59
550	U. S. 5-20 C., '64, small..........114	100	Adams Ex. bet. call 84¾
1,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '65.114⅜	200	Erie Railway...... 30⅛
10,000	Cen. Pac. G. Bds. 99⅛	400	Clev. & P.......... 118
46,000	do............ 99¾	100	do...bet. call. 118⅛
2,000	Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.. 86	100	Chi. & N. W...b. c. 70⅛
100	Cons. Coal of Md.. 40	10	Tol., W. & W...... 63⅜
		80	Mor. & Essex. b. c. 93⅛
		10	Ohio & M. Pf....... 79

FRIDAY, Aug. 19—P. M.

Today has seen the formal notification to the Treasury of the placing of nearly one-fifth of the $130,000,000 New Five ⅌ cent. Bonds of the United States. The European Syndicate has placed Fifteen Million Dollars in Gold at the credit of the Secretary of the Treasury, and will announce in the London *Times*, before this appears in print, its readiness to receive the subscriptions of bankers and investors throughout Europe. These subscriptions will be received at the offices of the associates in the Syndicate in England, and on the Continent, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week. Through the firm of Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., there have been effected the subscriptions of Ten Millions for the American Syndicate, and between Two and Three Millions additional from various Banks. Assurances of a very encouraging kind reach that firm and its American associates, from their various correspondents at home and abroad.

In consequence of the public knowledge of the successful progress of this Five ⅌ cent. Funding Loan, the bonds of this issue, already for some time floating in this market, have been substantially cleared off, and the quotation this afternoon is 112⅜@112½, a full half per cent. higher than the sales which we have heretofore reported. The entire list of the various classes of the Public Funds is buoyant, with the advance continued most noticeably in the Gold Sixes of 1881, the Ten-forty Five ⅌ cents., and the Currency Sixes. The 1881s have sold as high as 119½, but yielded slightly afterward; the Currency Sixes advanced sharply this afternoon to 116½ sales, closing 116⅜@116⅝; and 114⅝ is the highest and last bid for Ten-forties, with no bonds offering. Transactions have been on a liberal scale today, and embraced, besides those already named, Five-twenties of 1862 at 114⅜ and 114⅝, 1864s at 114⅜, old 1865s at 114⅜, new 1865s at 113⅝ and more freely at 113⅞, large amounts of 1867s at 113⅝. What few Ten-forties were in market were taken at 114⅜@114½, and Currency Sixes sold from 115½ up to 116½, already noted as the highest point reached. The element of time now begins to enter more distinctly into the general calculation of prices, and this follows naturally upon seeing the Government actually supplied with money at Five per cent. interest. In the case of the Currency Sixes, the advance is an emphatic expression, also, of disbelief in the permanence of the present premium on Gold.

Foreign Exchange is down to 108⅜@108⅝ for prime sixty-day sterling. The sales are not important in amount, and are mostly made by parties desirous of Gold for immediate use. The price of short sight drafts is also lower, but not so poor in comparison, say 109⅞@109¼, as these bills would not answer the purpose of the sellers of Gold, not allowing time sufficient. Prime sixty-day bills at the close were offered at 108½, deliverable next week.

Gold was made dearer today, both in price and in the rate for loan. In the morning from 3-32 ⅌ cent. to an eighth was paid for the day's use, and afterwards 3-16 and even ¼ ⅌ cent., though the last loans reported were at 1-16 only. Similar rates appear to threaten for to-morrow. The price was 112⅝ at the opening and alternately 112⅞; from this it rose to 113⅛, and finally settled down to a stage half way, 112⅞@113. The clearings of the day, nearly $54,000,000, were an eighth larger than yesterday.

A hoax of an infamous and heartless kind was played upon the public this morning, through the medium of pretended dispatches to the public journals. The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer *Henry Chauncey* was reported destroyed by fire, with loss of cargo and mails, but without injury to crew or passengers. The place selected for the scene of this disaster was considerably out of the vessel's track; and dispatches from Norfolk contradict the story, which is only known to those concerned in the management of the Company's line as a shameless forgery. A reward of $5,000 is offered by the Company for the detection of the guilty authors of this falsehood, which was apparently started to influence the stock market, but of course carried anxiety and dismay to all the friends of those on board. Confining ourselves now to its bearings on the stock market, we report that it made Pacific Mail very active as soon as the market opened, at a decline of about one ⅌ cent. from last evening's price. The sales were from 49⅞@49½ and up to 50, before the first session of the Board, and very large in amount. Afterwards it was less active, but improved to 51⅞, from which point it worked down to 50½ by 5 P. M. Western Union was made quite active from noon onward, clearing 62⅛ at one time. At and about 62 free supplies of stock were made to the market, with the result of putting it back to 61⅛, the first price of the day. The rest of the market offered little of interest, unless it be for a decline in New-York Central Stock and Scrip on the street in the afternoon to 97⅞ and 93⅞ as the lowest point, followed by a fractional rally. North-western did not hold its own at the early figures of 69⅞@70, but declined to 69⅛ again. There was some little inquiry for Panama, enough to restore it partially, 64 being paid and bid early in the afternoon. The rest of the list was so dull that we will content ourselves with referring to list of sales and closing prices.

State Bonds were dull and steady, Railroad Bonds generally steady, and Central Pacifics stronger, and in demand at 100.

Money may be quoted in fair request, at a steady rate of three per cent. for call loans.

CLOSING PRICES—AUG. 18.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s..........	114	114⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862...	114⅜	114⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867...	113⅝	113⅝
American Gold................	112⅝	112⅞
Bills on London, 60 days......	109	108⅝
N. Y. C. and Hudson..........	98⅛	97⅞
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Ctfs....	94⅜	93⅞
Reading......................	114⅜	114⅛
Chicago and Rock Island.......	108⅛	108⅞
North-west Common.............	70	69⅛
North-west Preferred.........	91⅛	91⅛
Pacific Mail.................	50⅛	50½
St. Paul Preferred...........	80⅛	80⅛
St. Paul Common..............	60⅛	61
Lake Shore...................	109½	109⅛
Ohio and Mississippi.........	45⅛	45⅛
Toledo and Wabash............	63⅛	62⅞
Western Telegraph............	61⅞	61⅛
Erie.........................	30⅛	30
Union Pacific................	32⅛	32⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1871.	
Gold receipts..................	$644,795 20
Gold payments..................	1,073,307 71
Gold balance...................	64,696,929 35
Currency receipts..............	1,444,476 12
Currency payments..............	378,235 81
Currency balance...............	9,564,599 84
Customs........................	578,000

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ ct. reg., '81	119¾	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	113¾
6 ⅌ ct. coup., '81	119¾	5-20 coup., '67	113¾
5-20 coup., '62	114¾	5-20 coup., '68	114¾
5-20 coup., '64	114¾	10-40 coup.	114¾
5-20 coup., '65	114¾	6s currency	116¾

And the following for the State Securities:

Tenn. 6s, old	75	Ala. 7s, Memp's & L.R.	64¾
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	75¾	Ohio 6s, '75	103
Virginia 6s, old	62¾	Ohio 6s, '81	103¾
Virginia 6s, new bds.	72	Ohio 6s, '86	106
Va. 6s, Consol. bds.	63	Ill. Canal bonds, '70	110¾
Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	28	Ill. Coupon 6s, '77	100
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	93¾	Ill. Coupon 6s, '79	100
N. Car. 6s, old	35	Ill. War Loan	100
N. Car. Fund. Act, '66	24	Indiana 6s, War Loan	100
N. Car. Special Tax	16¾	Indiana 5s	100
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	57¾	Mich. 6s, '73	101
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	60¾	N. Y. Reg. Bty Loan	108⅛
Missouri 6s	95	N. Y. Coup. Bty L'n	108⅛
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. iss.	94¾	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	107⅛
La. 6s, Levee bonds	69¾	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	107⅛
La. 7s, Penitentiary	73	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	107⅛
California 7s	112	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	107⅛
Connecticut 6s	102	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107⅛
Alabama 5s	67	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	107⅛
Alabama 8s	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	101
Ala. 8s, Ala. & Chat.	87	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	101
Ark. 6s, Funded	53¼	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	101
Ala. 7s, L.R. & Ft. S. is.	55		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93¾	Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	84
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	91	T. & W. Cons. Conv.	87¼
N. Y. C. 6s, Real Est.	90	Great Western 1st, '88	92
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscrip.	90	Great Western 2d, '93	86¾
N. Y. C. 7s, '76	101	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	85
Erie 1st Extended	101	Ill & So. Iowa 1st	85
Erie 1st Indorsed	95	Gal. & Chi. Extended	100
Erie 2d 7s, '79	98	Gal. & Chi. 2d	97
Erie 3d 7s, '83	95	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	102¾
Erie 4th 7s, '80	89½	Morris & Essex 1st	104
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	93	Morris & Essex 2d	94
Long Dock Bonds	91	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	101
H. R. 7s 2d S. F., '85	104	N. J. Cen. new bonds	101¾
H. R. 7s 3d, '75	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	105
Harlem 1st 7s	102¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	100
Har. Conv. & S. F. 6s	91	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d 7⅌c. a. bs.	104
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	120¾	Cleve. & P. Cons. S. F.	92
Chi., B. & Q. 8⅌c. 1st	110¾	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	99
Mich. So. 7⅌ct. 2d	99	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	97
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7⅌c.	102¾	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	83
Pac. 7s guar. by Mo.	99½	Chi. & Alton 1st	103
Central Pac. Bonds	99¾	Chi. & Alton Income	94
Un. Pac. 1st M. Bs.	88	Ohio & Miss. 1st	100¾
Un. Pac. Land G. s.	83¾	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	93¾
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s	86¾	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	83
Ill. Cen. 7⅌c. '75	106	Peninsula Bonds	95
Bell. & S. Ill. 1st 8s	96¾	St. Louis & I. M. 1st	91¾
Alton & T. H. 1st	97	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s	107¾
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	85¾	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	95
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	77	M. & St. P. I. & M. D.	85
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	99¾	Mil. & St. Paul 2d	89¾
Chi. & N. W. Inc. Bs.	92	Marietta & Cin. 1st	92
C. & N. W. Cons. Bs.	91¾	Chicago & Mil. 1st	92¾
C. & N. W. Ext. Bs.	88	Joliet & Chicago 1st	107
C. & N. W 1st	97	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	88¾
Han. & St. J. Conv.	103¾	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	67¾
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	102	Tol., P. & War. W. D.	86
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	98	Tol., P. & War. 2d	78¾
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	95¾	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. D.	86	Bost., H. & E. Guar.	22¾
Tol. & Wab. 2d	91	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	83¾

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New York	135	Marine	165
Manhattan	146	Importers' & Traders	183
Mechanics'	133	Park	156
Union	130	Manufac. & Merch'ts	99
America	148¾	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	100
City	225	Central National	106
Phenix	104	Second National	180
Tradesmen's	151	Fourth National	112
Mechanics' & Traders	130	Ninth National	117
Gallatin National	125	Gold Exchange	79
Merchants' Exchange	99	Bank. & Brok. Asso.	99
Leather Manufac.	185	Del. & Hud. Canal	118
Seventh Ward	106	Maryland Coal Co.	30¾
State of New York	109	American Coal Co.	50
Commerce	118	Canton Co., Baltimore	78
Mech. Bank'g Asso.	117	Consol. Coal of Md.	39¾
Ocean	93	Western Union Tel.	61¾
Mercantile	126	Quicksilver M. Co.	11¾
American Exchange	116¾	Quicksilver M. Co. pref	19¾
Bank of the Republic	113	Mariposa Mining Co.	5¾
Bank of N. America	102	Mariposa M. Co. pref.	5¾
Metropolitan	139	Adams Express	84
East River	112	Wells Fargo Express	46¾
Market	128	Wells Fargo Ex. scrip	2
Nassau	108	Am. M. Union Ex.	57¾
Corn Exchange	124	U. S. Express	56¾
Continental	99¾	Pacific Mail S. Co.	50¾

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $3,236,154; amount marketed, $3,473,826.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

U. S. FUNDED LOAN OF 1881

Five Per Cent. Bonds.

$50,000,000.

The above amount is all that remains for popular subscription of the $200,000,000 five per cent. United States Consolidated Gold Loan recently offered by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Already $70,000,000 have been subscribed for, principally by the National Banks, during the past few months, and the further sum of $80,000,000 has been allotted to the European Markets, and is now being rapidly taken through a syndicate composed of the largest houses in England and on the Continent, which has already subscribed for $15,000,000.

Of the remaining $50,000,000 reserved by the Secretary of the Treasury for a limited period, for this country, $10,000,000 have been subscribed by a syndicate composed of the largest dealers in Government Bonds, among whom are Messrs.

FISK & HATCH,
VERMILYE & CO.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

This loan we consider the best investment for banks, savings funds, insurance companies, and private investors of any of the Gold Loans of the United States.

THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD OF THE PRESENT STANDARD VALUE. THE INTEREST IS PAYABLE QUARTERLY, upon the 1st of February, May, August and November. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS ARE ISSUED IN THE USUAL DENOMINATIONS.

THE BONDS ARE EXEMPT, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, FROM TAXATION IN ANY FORM BY OR UNDER NATIONAL, STATE OR MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY. ALL THE ABOVE FEATURES ARE UNMISTAKABLY EXPRESSED IN THE LAW, AND UPON THE FACE OF THE BONDS, WHICH ARE, THEREFORE, FREE FROM ALL FUTURE DOUBT OR ADVERSE LEGISLATION.

All issues of United States bonds will be received in exchange, at rates to be agreed upon from day to day.

Bonds will be received and delivered free of expense.

As fully $15,000,000 of the $50,000,000 have already been engaged by the syndicate and other subscribers, it is expected that the small remaining balance will be rapidly absorbed, especially as on the 1st of September next, the Secretary will appropriate $20,000,000 of the coin belonging to the Treasury to the redemption of 5-20 bonds, in addition to the amount provided for by the syndicates in Europe and America. Interest upon the amount thus notified will cease at the end of ninety days, (as provided by law,) and further notices of redemption will follow at short intervals.

The above-named banks and bankers will assist actively in the negotiation of this loan, and, in addition, all banks and bankers throughout the country are requested to act as agents, to whom a uniform commission will be allowed. Further information will be furnished on application to

JAY COOKE & CO.,

General Subscription Agents for the new Five Per Cent. Loan, New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

☞ INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

JAY COOKE & CO. are now selling the First Mortgage 7.30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, bearing Seven and Three-tenths per Cent. gold interest, (more than eight per cent. currency,) and secured by first and only mortgage on the entire road and equipments, and on more than 23,000 acres of land to every mile of track, or 500 acres of land to each $1,000 bond. The highest current price will be paid for United States Five-twenties, and all other marketable securities received in exchange.

The success of the new Government 5 per cent. Loan will compel the early surrender of United States 6 per cents. Many holders of Five-twenties are now exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-thirties, thus realizing a handsome profit, and greatly increasing their yearly income.

Pamphlets, maps and full information will be furnished on application by JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia, New-York and Washington, and by most banks and bankers throughout the country.

☞ TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 18, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	11	Leather, rolls	216
Bees-wax, pkgs.	5	Leather, sides	8,362
Cotton, bales	98	Cut-meats, pkgs.	341
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	65	Lard, pkgs.	81
Eggs, bbls.	803	Pork, pkgs.	19
Flour, bbls.	9,663	Beef, pkgs.	61
Wheat, bushels	88,550	Butter, pkgs.	2,395
Oats, bushels	152,781	Cheese, pkgs.	19,087
Corn, bushels	196,689	Grease, pkgs.	41
Malt, bushels	2,750	Oil-cake, pkgs.	202
Rye, bushels	8,525	Pea-nuts, bags	22
Flax-seed, bags	462	Starch, pkgs.	2,675
Timothy-seed, bags	484	Rice, pkgs.	100
Corn-meal, bbls.	20	Whisky, bbls.	175
Hemp, bales	20	Wool, bales	56
Hops, bales	303	Tobacco, hhds.	555

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Demerara*, for Glasgow—11,601 bushels Wheat, 11,336 bushels Corn, 160 bbls. Pork, 150 tcs. Beef, 559 bbls. Flour.

By the bark *F. J. McLellan*, for Havre—7,406 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 6,990 Staves.

By the bark *Unanima*, for Antwerp—35,540 bushels Wheat, 1,868 bushels Rye.

By the ship *Christel*, for Bremen—5,631 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 12,000 Staves.

By the brig *Honor*, for Bilboa—19 casks Wax, 93 casks Glassware, 1,266 bbls. Naphtha.

By the brig *E. Miller*, for Malaga—47,400 Staves.

BRICKS—The better qualities of stock have been offered with reserve, and quoted firm. Common qualities have been plenty and depressed. Trade has been generally on a moderate scale. We quote: Common Pale to North River, $5@$9; Jersey, $7 50@$7 75; Croton, $12@$15, and Philadelphia Front at $28@$30 ⅌ thousand.

COCOA—Has been in slack request, including Maracaibo at 29c.@30c.; Caracas at 16c.@17c.; Guayaquil at 11c.@11½c., and San Domingo at 7½c.@8c., all gold, ⅌ lb., in bond.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fairly active request and very firm in price, with sales reported here, since our last, of 3,074 bags by the *St. Ursula*, and 1,100 bags by the *Ptolemy*, within the range of from 11½c.@12½c., gold, ⅌ lb., in bond, usual credit. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here, this evening, is 55,872 bags. Other kinds have been in demand at full rates. We quote: Java at 19c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@15½c.; Rio, 10½c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 16c.@17½c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 14c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 15c.@16½c.; Savanilla, 14c.@16½c.; Curacoa, 14c.@15½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—With a further improvement reported from Liverpool prices in the local market have been quoted ¼c. ⅌ lb. stronger, on a fairly active business for early delivery, chiefly for home use and shipment. Sales 3,817 bales, (of which 123 bales were to arrive,) including 1,502 bales to shippers, 1,035 bales to spinners, 138 bales to speculators, and 1,142 bales in transit. For forward delivery the dealings have been extensive, opening at an advance of ¼c., but closing ¼c.@3-16c. ⅌ lb. off the highest figures. Sales 16,000 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for September, 100 bales at 17¼c., 100 bales at 17 11-16c., 1,100 bales at 17¾c., 300 bales at 17¾c.; October, 200 bales at 17 9-16c., 400 bales at 17¾c., 400 bales at 17 11-16c., 600 bales at 17¾c., 500 bales at 17 13-16c.; November, 100 bales at 17¾c., 400 bales at 17 9-16c.; December, 300 bales at 17¾c., 300 bales at 17¾c., 100 bales at 17¾c. And today, for August, 400 bales at 17¾c., 300 bales at 17¾c.; September, 800 bales at 18c., 200 bales at 17 15-16c., 600 bales at 17¾c., 100 bales at 17¾c., 100 bales at 17 13-16c., 200 bales at 17¾c., 600 bales at 17¾c., 700 bales at 17 15-16c., 900 bales at 17¾c., 1,100 bales at 18c., 200 bales at 17 13-16c.; October, 900 bales at 18c., 400 bales at 17¾c., 300 bales at 17 13-16c., 200 bales at 17¾c., 100 bales at 17 13-16c., 300 bales at 17¾c., 200 bales at 18c., 200 bales at 17 15-16c., 200 bales at 17¾c., 300 bales at 17¾c.; November, 200 bales at 17¾c., 300 bales at 17¾c., 100 bales at 17¾c., 100 bales each, November and December, at 17¾c., together; 100 bales each, November and December, at 17¾c., together; 100 bales each, November and December, at 17¾c., together; December, 300 bales at 17¾c., 100 bales at 17¾c.; January, 400 bales at 18c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: August, 17.21c.; September, 17.59c.; October, 17.62c.; November, 17.52c.; December, 17¾c. The receipts at this port today were 98 bales, including 74 bales from Norfolk and 24 bales per railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports today were 2,09 bales, and thus far this week 8,116 bales, against 9,389 bales same time last week, and thus far this season 3,954,902 bales, against 2,894,223 bales same time in 1869-70.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15	15¼	15¼	15¼
Good Ordinary	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Low Middling	17¾	17¾	18	18¼
Middling	18¾	18¾	19¼	19¼
Good Middling	21	21¼	21¾	21¾

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Liverpool.

	Aug. 18, '71. Bales.	Week ending Aug. 18, '70. Bales.
Sales of the week	64,000	71,000
Of which exporters took	5,000	14,000
Of which speculators took	9,000	5,000
Total stock	596,000	529,000
Of which American	309,000	246,000
Total import of week	7,000	22,000
Of which American	2,000	4,000
Actual export	5,000	9,000
Amount afloat	528,000	403,000
Of which American	57,000	34,000

Price of Middling Uplands in Liverpool Aug. 18, 1870, 8¾d.@9d.; price of Middling Uplands in New-York Aug. 18, 1870, 19¾c.

FISH—There has been a fair business reported in most kinds, but at less firm prices, under rather more liberal offerings of stock. We quote: Dry Cod at $4 75@$5 75 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $13 50@$14; No. 2 do., $9@$9 50; No. 3 do., $6@$7, ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $4@$6; Smoked Herring, 30c.@35c. for Scale, and 20c.@25c. for No. 1, ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour shows but little activity. There has been a fair export call noted for shipping extras, which have been scarce and quoted a shade dearer. Other kinds have been in quite moderate request at our revised quotations. The offerings of most grades have been less urgent. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,300 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 55@$5 10; very inferior to very good Extra State at $5 15@$5 35; very good to fancy at $5 55@$6 35; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 10@$5 50; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 25@$5 60 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl.	$3 50@$4 60
Sour Flour	4 10@5 10
Superfine State and Western	4 55@5 10
Extra State	5 15@5 35
Extra City, shipping brands	5 15@6 35
Extra Genessee	6 40@8 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 25@5 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 65@8 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 10@5 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 50@8 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 70@9 00

Southern Flour continues in slack request within our previous range, with sales since our last, of 750 bbls. at $4 90@$6 30 for poor to good, and $6 30@$9 75 for good to very choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been in demand at $3 85@$5 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn-meal has been salable and steady at $3 30@$3 95 for White and Yellow Western, $3 65@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 600 bbls.

GRAIN—Under the more favorable European advices, and lighter and less urgent offerings of desirable samples, Wheat has advanced 2c.@4c. a bushel, on a more active trade, mostly in new Red and Amber Western, prime Spring and fair White Western for export. A considerable portion of the business has been in Wheat, to arrive. At the close the market was strong at the improved figures, particularly for the better grades of Spring, though the further rise in ocean freights tended to check operations. Sales have been reported since our last of 341,000 bushels, all told, part from store and to arrive, including White Western at $1 43@$1 55, chiefly at $1 50, to arrive; Red and Amber Western at $1 40@$1 50, chiefly at $1 40@$1 45 for ordinary to prime New Red, and $1 45@$1 48 for good to prime New Amber do., and $1 45@$1 47 for good prime Old do.; $1 30@$1 35 for soft Red and Amber do.; No. 1 Spring, from cars, at $1 37¾; No. 2 Spring at $1 32@$1 35 for fair to choice, afloat; soft do., $1 15@$1 30; White Genesee, $1 50@$1 60; Red and Amber State, $1 42@$1 48; New White Southern, $1 47@$1 60; New Amber do., $1 42@$1 48, ⅌ bushel....Corn has been quite active, but at easier prices. The home trade demand has been good, while the export inquiry has been brisker. The offerings have been liberal at the modified figures, leading to free purchases. Sales have been reported since our last of 277,000 bushels, part from store, at 65c.@67½c. for inferior to choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at 66c. for dry samples of Canal, closing at 66c. for dry afloat; 65c.@65½c. for steamer grades; 67½c. for high Mixed, nearly Yellow; 69c.@70c. for Yellow Western, and nominally 78c.@87c. for good to choice White Western and Southern. Rye has been in moderate supply and demand at about former prices....Barley has been dull and nominal. Some samples of Western, to arrive, have been offered, but the asking prices have been above the views of buyers....Barley-malt continues very quiet at $1 25@$1 40 ⅌ bushel....New Crop Oats have been in fair demand, but have been quoted easier and irregular, ⅌ bushel. Old Mixed Oats have been more active, at, however, lower figures. Old White Oats have been scarce and quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 91,000 bushels at 40c.@47c. for very poor to good New Mixed Western; 37c.@45c. for new Black; 45c.@50c. for ordinary to choice new White Western and White Ohio; 45c.@48c. for old mixed Western, and 35c.@40c. for new crop Jersey.... The export clearances hence since our last have been 559 bbls. Flour, 11,601 bushels Wheat and 11,336 bushels Corn for Glasgow; 7,406 bushels Wheat and 20,000 bushels Corn for Havre; 35,540 bushels Wheat and 1,868 bushels Rye for Antwerp.

The following boats passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., Aug. 17, 1871:

Salt—E. Pennock, Robt. Gere, Frank Alvord, Syracuse.

Lumber—Safe Return, W. W. Weston, Lyon's Falls; Sister to Six Brothers, Oliver Bugbee, T. J. Halling, Toledo, Buffalo; Two Brothers, Jud Loomis, Ira Gould, Oswego.

Iron Ore—Hiawatha, Rome.

Coal—Ontario, Geneva.

Corn—Ebro, P. J. Meyers, A. M. Baker, Admiral, B. F. Carpenter, A. B. Wilgus, Buffalo.

Mixed—United States, Little Falls.

Cement—D. Collins, Rome.

Ashes—Elon St. John, Buffalo.

Wheat—Peter G. Light, W. B. Douglass, Franklin Shoemaker, Buffalo; Winona, Oswego.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales 200 bales at 15¾c. ⅌ yard. Market less buoyant.

HEMP—Dull, but steady; 600 bales Jute Butts were sold at 4c., currency, ⅌ lb.

HOPS—Have been in very moderate supply and quiet, ranging from 15c.@25c. for the range of the crop of 1870, and 5c.@10c. for older growth, ⅌ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been in rather more request at firmer prices. We quote Common at $1 15, and Lump at $1 75 ⅌ bbl.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been firm, though less active; 300,000 lbs. changed hands at 22¾c.@23c. ⅌ lb. Iron has been in brisk request at full and buoyant prices, with the dealings in Scotch Pig restricted by the reduced offerings; sales, since our last, 200 tons Glengarnock, to arrive, and 100 tons Gartsherrie, from yard, 160 tons No. 1 Wrought Scrap, 100 tons old Forge and 6,000 tons new English Rails, on private terms; 500 tons old Rails, mostly at $39 50, gold, for Double-headed. Spelter has been in more demand, and 100 tons Foreign have been sold at 5¾c.@6c., gold, ⅌ lb. Nothing new in Lead. Pig-tin has shown less firmness on a lighter call from buyers; 40 tons English were sold at 34¾c.@35c., gold, ⅌ lb. Tin Plates have been quiet; 750 boxes Charcoal were disposed of on private terms. Of Musselman Zinc, 15 casks were placed on private terms, with 9¾c.@10c., gold, given as the current quotation.

MOLASSES—Has been dull today at unchanged figures. Yesterday's report, which was crowded out this morning, was as follows: "Foreign has been moderately inquired for within our revised range; 375 hhds. and 18 tcs. Humacoa were reported sold at 37½c. ⅌ gallon. Other kinds quiet. Stock in first hands this morning, 2,873 hhds. Cuba, 7,258 hhds. Porto Rico, 3,237 hhds. English Islands, and 7,000 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote nominally as follows: Porto Rico at from 35c.@65c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 23c.@40c. for new; English Islands, 33c.@45c., and New-Orleans, 35c.@80c. ⅌ gallon."

NAVAL STORES—The general market has been very quiet since our last. The export call for stock has been checked, in part, by the firmer temper of ocean freights. The offerings have been moderate. Resin has been quoted rather weaker on the basis of $2 75@$2 85 for Strained, ⅌ 280 lbs.; sales, 500 bbls. good Strained at $2 87½@$2 90; 75 bbls. low No. 1 at $2 75; and 600 bbls. Pale at $5 50@$6 87½, ⅌ 280 lbs. Tar has been dull at old figures. Spirits Turpentine has been less sought after, and quoted less firm at 51c.@52c. for merchantable lots, ⅌ gallon; sales, 50 bbls. from dock at 51c., and 100 bbls. to arrive at the same price. We now quote: Spirits Turpentine, 51c.@52c. Crude nominal; Resin, $2 75@$7 75, ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $3 40@$4; Pitch, $2 75 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—There has been a fairly active call noted for Linseed, for prompt and forward delivery, at firm prices. Most other kinds have been slow of sale within our previous range.

PETROLEUM—Holders have been less urgent in their offerings of stock, and have again advanced their asking prices a fraction on both Crude and Refined. The demand has been moderately active, mainly for Crude, in bulk, and for Refined, with buyers evincing some reluctance to operate with freedom at the higher figures claimed toward the close. The renewed buoyancy in ocean freights has been against the export movement....Crude, in bulk, has been in fair request at 13¾c., but has been generally held at 14c.@14¼c. ⅌ gallon, checking business; 1,000 bbls. were reported sold for early delivery on private terms....Shipping Crude has been in some demand and quoted at 17¾c. ⅌ gallon. At Philadelphia the nominal quotation was 17¼c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 900 bbls. today, and 3,450 bbls. for the week. The Creek quotations for Crude Petroleum, in bulk, were $4 25@$4 30 on the Upper, and $4 70@$4 75 on the Lower Road, on a fairly active market....Refined Oil has been quoted stronger, with a fair demand noted for prompt and forward delivery, though the increased firmness of holders has been against active dealings. Sales have been reported here since our last of 8,000 bbls. Standard White, August delivery, at 24¼c.@24¾c., closing at 24¾c.; 6,000 bbls. do., September, at 24¾c.@24¾; 2,000 bbls. do., same delivery, (City Oil,) at 24½c.; 2,000 bbls. do., October, at 24¾c.; 1,000 bbls. do., buyer remainder of year, at 25¼c. ⅌ gallon. And at Philadelphia, 4,000 bbls. Standard White, August delivery, at 24¼c.; 1,000 bbls. do., September and October, at 24¼c., and 7,000 bbls. do., buyer first half of September, at 24¾c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 1,790 bbls. today, and 28,436 bbls. for the week. Refined Oil, in cases, continues in fair demand at 27¾c.@28¾c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha has been in request and quoted firm on the basis of 9¾c. for Western, and 10¾c. for City, in shipping order. The export clearances hence have been 5,631 bbls. Refined Petroleum for Bremen; 1,266 bbls. Naphtha for Bilboa.

PROVISIONS—All kinds have been slow of sale, and have been quoted weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 575 bbls. in lots, at $13 25@$13 37½ for Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for new City Mess and Thin Mess; $10 50@$10 75 for new Prime to extra Prime; $11@$11 25 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery, there has been a very limited inquiry noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $13 25, seller September, and $13 seller the remainder of the year; sales have been reported of 500 bbls.... Dressed Hogs continue in moderate demand, ranging from 6c.@7¼c. ⅌ lb....Cut-meats continue inactive at 11¼c.@13¼c. for Hams; 6¾c.@8c. for Shoulders; 14c.@16c. for Smoked and Sugar-cured, ⅌ lb....Bacon has been in moderate demand at 8c.@8¾c. for ice cured City fancy cuts; sales, 275 bxs....Lard has been held with rather more firmness, on lighter offerings of stock, but has been without activity: sales have been reported of 680 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8¾c.@9¼c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9¾c.@9¼c. for Western Steam; 9¾c. for New to arrive, and 9¾c.@9¾c. for City. Also, 750 tcs. prime Steam, including seller September, at 9¾c., and seller October at 9¾c., ⅌ lb.... Beef continues in light jobbing demand at $8@$11 50 for Mess, and $11 50@$15 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef has been very quiet at $14@$20 for Prime Mess, and $18@$22 for India Mess, ⅌ tierce; sales, 85 tcs. Beef Hams have been dull and heavy at from $18@$24 for the range of qualities, ⅌ bbl....Butter has been slow of sale within our previous range, including State, fair to prime, at 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair at 13c.@25c.; Western, fair to prime, at 16c.@25c., and inferior to fair at 10c.@18c. ⅌ lb.; the day's receipts were 2,395 pkgs....Cheese continues inactive at from 9c.@10½c. for fair to fancy Factory; 9c.@10¾c. for fair to Extra State Farm Dairy; 6c.@9c. for Western; the day's receipts were 19,087 boxes.

RICE—Has been quiet, but steady. We quote at $8 75@$9 75 for Carolina, and $6 80@$7 25 for Rangoon and Patna, ⅌ ton. Sales, 60 casks Carolina, and 350 bags Rangoon, within our range. Stock of Rangoon, 12,100 bags.

SEEDS—Have been quiet today; 3,000 bags Calcutta Linseed were sold, to arrive, at $2 24, gold, 90 days' credit. Our report of yesterday's business (crowded out this morning) was as follows: "Calcutta Linseed has been in brisk demand at uniform rates, with sales reported of 14,000 bags, by the *British Empire*, at $2 21¼, and 2,000 bags, by the *United States*, to arrive, at $2 20, gold, ⅌ bushel. American Flax has been in lively request at previous figures. Other kinds have been in light request, but on a generally steady basis as to price. Clover, 10¼c.@11c. ⅌ lb.; Rough Flax, $2@$2 05; Timothy, $3 75@$4 25; Calcutta Linseed, $2 20@$2 24, gold, ⅌ bushel."

SOAP—Has been in demand at uniform rates, including Castile at 11¾c.@12¼c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Family, 8¾c., and No. 1 6¾c.

SUGARS—The demand for Raw has been more active, and prices have shown more firmness, though not quotably higher. The inquiry has been chiefly for refining stock, with good refining grades in most favor with buyers, who have readily purchased samples available at the current quotation of 9¾c. ⅌ lb. Sales have been reported of 1,223 hhds., including 680 hhds. fair to good fair Refining Cuba at 9¼c.@9¾c.; 300 hhds. good fair Refining Cuba, at 9¾c.; 120 hhds. St. Croix at 10c.; 83 hhds. grocery Porto Rico at 10¾c.@10¾c., and 40 hhds. Demerara at 11¾c.@12c.; also 420 boxes Havana at 10c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb. We now quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9¼c.@9¾c.; fair to choice grocery grades, 9¾c.@10¾c.; Porto Rico refining grades range from 8¾c.@9¾c.; and grocery from 9¾c.@11c. ⅌ lb. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10¼c. ⅌ lb. Refined sugars have been fairly active, ranging from 10¾c.@13c. as the extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—The demand for Tallow has been good and prices have been supported. Sales have been reported since our last of 230,000 lbs. at 8¾c.@9¾c., chiefly at 9¼c.@9¾c. for prime Western and City; also, 65,000 lbs. Stearine at 9¾c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—There has been more call for Kentucky, partly for export, at steady prices; 600 hhds. were sold at 7c.@12c. ⅌ lb. Seed Leaf has been quiet at unaltered figures; sales, 100 cases 1870 Pennsylvania and 150 cases 1870 Ohio on private terms; and 100 cases sundry growths at 20c.@55c. ⅌ lb. Of Havana, 200 bales were sold at 95c.@$1 ⅌ lb. Manufactured quiet.

WHISKY—Has been in fair demand at firm prices, with sales reported of 400 bbls., in lots, at 95c.@95½c., chiefly at 95c., ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There was more firmness apparent in the general market, with room reported in reduced supply, and owners decidedly more confident in their views. A rather active inquiry has been noted for Grain room, both berth and charter, but the advanced rates claimed have tended to check business. Cotton and Provision engagements have been on a restricted scale. In the line of charters, outside of Grain, the movement has been comparatively slow, with rather higher figures asked. For Liverpool the reported engagements, since our last, have been 670 bales Cotton at 3-16d., by sail, and ¼d., by steam, ⅌ lb.; 7,800 bushels Corn, by sail, at 8d., in bulk, closing with 8½d. reported bid; 23,000 bushels Corn, by steam, at 9d. ⅌ bushel; 250 tcs. Lard, on private terms; 150 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 30s.; 1,900 boxes Cheese, by do., at 35s., and 27 tons Sugar of Lead, by sail, at 27s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For London, 30,000 bushels Grain, by steam, at 10d. for Corn and 10½d. for Wheat, ⅌ bushel; 27 hhds. Tobacco, by do., at 27s. 6d.; also, 1,400 tons Oil-cake, by sail, at 28s. 3d. ⅌ ton; and a British ship, of 1,499 tons register, placed on the berth for general cargo. For Glasgow, by steam, 15,500 bushels Grain (steamer of Wednesday week) at 9d. for Corn and 9½d. for Wheat, ⅌ bushel. For Cork and orders, an American bark, of 495 tons register, with about 3,200 quarters Grain at 7s. 3d., with 10 ⅌ cent. additional if to the Continent; a British brig, with 1,400 quarters do. at 7s. 6d.; and an American bark, of 637 tons register, with about 3,700 quarters do. (rechartered) at 7s. ⅌ quarter. An American bark, of 549 tons register, was transferred, on a Grain charter. For Antwerp, part of a boat-load of Wheat at 10d. ⅌ bushel. For Bremen, a German bark from Philadelphia, with general cargo on private terms. For Rotterdam, 50 pkgs. Lard, at 37s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For the Baltic, a North German brig of 172 tons register, with 1,200 bbls. Petroleum; a North German schooner of — tons register, with 1,100 bbls. do., and a Norwegian brig of 195 tons register, with 1,400 bbls. do., all at 7s. 3d. if to the German Baltic; 7s. 6d. to Riga, and 8s. 3d. to Cronstadt. For Elsinore and orders, a Norwegian brig, of 139 tons register, with 900 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. to the German, and 7s. 6d. to the Danish or Swedish Baltic, ⅌ bbl. For Santander, a Spanish brig, of 308 tons register, with a cargo of Petroleum, at 6s. 6d., ⅌ bbl.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 18, 1871.

There was a slow and altogether unsatisfactory market for horned Cattle on yesterday forenoon at Weehawken Yards. The Cattle had been detained an undue length of time on the road; were not taken off for rest and food and water; many died from thirst and excessive heat, and all arrived in very bad order. The quality was generally poor; prices ranged from 9c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb., weights from 5¼@8¼ cwt. on 54@57 lbs. to the cwt. net. On this forenoon, at Communipaw Yards, trade was slow, yet ¼c. ⅌ lb. better than on yesterday; Cattle ranged from common to good, prices from 10c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight from 5¾@8¼ cwt. on 55@56@57 lbs. to the cwt. net. Sheep and Lambs were brisk; Sheep sold in large lots from 5¼c.@6¾c. ⅌ lb.; Lambs, from 7¼c.@9c. ⅌ lb. Hogs are firm from 6¾c.@7¼c. ⅌ lb., City dressed; live weight 1c. ⅌ lb. less, according to grades.

SALES TODAY.

T. CHURCH sold for self 19 Steers, Ohio common lot, at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. TOFFEY & SONS sold for selves 54 Steers, Texans, poor Cattle, at 9c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; also, 36 Steers, native Illinois, medium Cattle, from 10½c.@11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. H. MYER sold for N. MORRIS 36 Illinois Steers, fair Cattle, from 11c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. D. BARNES sold 38 Steers, Ohios, fair Cattle, at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. ULRY & GOFF sold for selves 120 Steers, Kentuckys, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 8¾ cwt. H. HURD sold for MOOREHOUSE & WOOD 104 Steers, Illinois, plain Cattle, from 10¾c.@11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. W. E. DUDLEY sold for N. MORRIS 73 Steers, Indianas, coarse Cattle, from 11c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt. scant. B. W. GILLETT sold for self 68 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, from 10c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt. J. H. DOLBEY sold for self 81 Steers, common Cattle, from 10c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; also 36 Steers, Illinois, from common to good, from 10c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. C. J. FAGAN sold for D. H. SHERMAN 64 Steers, Illinois plain Cattle, from 10c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt.; also, for R. GALLEGHER, 16 Steers, Indianas, coarse Cattle, from 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. R. MURRAY sold for S. W. ALLERTON 128 Steers, medium Cattle, at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. C. KHON sold for self 200 Steers, Kentuckys, rough, fat Cattle, from 11c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾@8¾ cwt. CONEY & MCPHERSON sold for selves 272 Steers, Illinois, an uneven lot, from 10½c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. strong. Also, 185 Steers, Illinois, from common to nice, from 10¼c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. Again, 125 Steers, Virginias, coarse cattle, from 10c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼@7¼ cwt. And again, 81 Steers, Kentuckys, coarse, fat cattle, from 10¼c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP YARDS.

KASE & HOUVER sold 119 Pennsylvania Lambs, 57 lbs. ⅌ head, at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 18 choice Jersey Lambs, 68 lbs. ⅌ head, at 9c. ⅌ lb. J. N. PIDCOCK sold 194 Sheep, weight 17,340 lbs., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 207 Sheep, weight 16,310 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 111 Sheep, weight 2,300 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 21 Sheep, weight 1,800 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 48 Lambs, weight 2,810 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 38 Lambs, weight 1,580 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—FLOUR dull; Extra Spring $4 30@$6 75. WHEAT firm and in fair demand; No. 3 Spring, $1 07¾@$1 07¾, seller August; $1 02½@$1 02, seller September; $1 01 seller all the year; in the afternoon active and firm, $1 06¾@1 08¼, seller August; $1 08¼ seller September. CORN firm and strong; advanced ½c.; No. 2 Mixed, 45c. cash; 44¾c. seller August; in the afternoon 44¾c.@45c., seller August; 42¾c.@43c. seller September; offered 45½c. for cash. RYE active and firmer; No. 2, 55c. BARLEY steady, with moderate demand, 60c.@61½c., cash; 60½c. seller September. HIGHWINES quiet at 89c. PORK, $12 20, seller September; $12@$12 25 cash. LARD steady at 8¾c. cash; 8¾c.@8¾c., seller September. Live HOGS active at $4 25@$5. CATTLE weak and lower at $3 12½@$5 62½. FREIGHTS firmer and quiet; Corn to Buffalo, 6c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 84,000 bushels Wheat, 216,000 bushels Corn, 79,000 bushels Oats, 19,000 bushels Rye, 17,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 173,000 bushels Corn, 90,000 bushels Oats, 29,000 bushels Rye, 21,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs.

ALBANY, Aug. 18.—WHEAT more active; sales, 9 car-loads No. 2 Treadwell at $1 40; 2 car-loads No. 1 White Michigan at $1 40; 3 car-loads No. 2 Amber Illinois at $1 35¼; 1 car load. No. 2 Old Amber Ohio at $1 37¾; 1 car-load No. 2 Old White Genesee at $1 37¾; 2 car-loads No. 2 White Michigan at $1 38; 1 lot Amber State at $1 35, and a bag lot Diehl at $1 40. RYE and CORN quiet. Nothing doing in BARLEY. OATS dull and drooping; sales, 1 car-load No. 1 Western at 45c. at Susquehanna Depot. CATTLE—The market, with large receipts, was inactive. The average quality of offerings was much superior to that of last week. Sales thus far indicate a trifle advance. The highest price realised was 7c. for fair to good butchering Steers, and sold down to 6c.@6½c. Many sold down to 5½c. But little doing in Milch Cows. The supply of SHEEP and LAMBS is fair and of a medium quality. The market shows ¼c. advance on Lambs. Sales Sheep at 4¾c.@6¾c., and Lambs at 5¾c.@7¾c.

OSWEGO, Aug. 18.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,600 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring, $7 25 for Amber Winter, $7 75 for White Winter, $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 30. CORN held at 60c. for No. 2 Illinois; sales, 1,200 bushels high-mixed Michigan, in car lots, at 61c. OATS, BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL—$1 40 for Bolted, $1 35 for Unbolted, ⅌ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middling, $30 ⅌ ton. HIGHWINES, 92½c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat 8c. Corn 7¼c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson, $3 50 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS by Lake—32,600 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 8,100 bushels Oats, 40,000 bushels Rye, 1,045,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—26,000 bushels Wheat, 9,800 bushels Corn, 2,556,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 18.—FLOUR dull and drooping; Superfine Winter, $3 75@$4; Extra Winter, $4 50; Double Extra Winter, $4 65@$5. WHEAT in fair demand and firm; No. 3 Red, in elevator, $1 11@$1 11¼; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 25. CORN neglected; business very small; White Mixed, in elevator, 42c.; Mixed, sacked, 45c. OATS very dull and easier; Mixed, sacked, 35¼c.@37½c. BARLEY steady; 80c.@85c. for prime to choice Sacked. WHISKY firm and better at 90c.@91c. TOBACCO active and unchanged. HEMP dull. BAGGING steady at 20c. PORK dull; $13 on orders. BACON dull; heavy jobbing and order lots; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Clear Sides, 8c. LARD dull at 10¼c. for Keg. HOGS scarce; $4@4 50. CATTLE quiet at $3 50@$5 50 for natives. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 7,500 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Rye, and 1,500 bushels Barley. COTTON nominal; middling, 18c.@18½c.; receipts, 424 bales; shipments, 110 bales; stock, 400 bales.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 18.—FLOUR steady, with a moderate demand; Family, $5 40@$5 65. WHEAT scarce, firm, and a shade higher; Red, $1 12@$1 15. CORN steady, with a moderate demand at 51c.@52c. RYE quiet and unchanged; sales at 65c.@68c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged; Fall, 80c.@90c. PORK dull and drooping at $12 25. LARD—High grades advanced; 8¾c. asked for Old; 8¾c. for new. BULK MEATS dull and drooping; Shoulders, 4¾c.; Sides, 5¾c.; sales 100,000 lbs. latter at 5¾c., delivered at Indianapolis; 200,000 lbs. Clear Rib Sides 6¾c., delivered at Chicago to cover contracts. BACON—Only a limited jobbing demand; Shoulders, 6c.; Sides, 7c.@7¾c. TOBACCO firm and scarce; sales 183 hhds.; Lugs, $7@$12; Leaf, $15@$26. WHISKY in fair demand and firm at 90c. COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 18¾c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 18.—FLOUR drooping; Double Extra, $6 25; Treble Extra, $6 37½@$6 50. CORN in good supply; Mixed, 68c.; White, 70c. OATS quiet at 47c.@50c. HAY quiet at 34c.@35c. BRAN firm at $1 10. PORK dull at $14@$14 25. BACON dull; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Sides, 8c.@8¾c. LARD unchanged. Nothing doing in SUGAR or MOLASSES. WHISKY firm at 92½c.@93. COFFEE quiet at 14¼c.@15¼c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 122; New-York Sight, ¼ premium. GOLD, 112¼. COTTON strong; Low Middling, 16¾c.@17¼c.; net receipts, 771 bales; gross, 873 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 33,871 bales; net receipts of the week, 3,135 bales; gross. 3,990 bales; exports to Liverpool, 7,084 bales; to Havre, 2,425 bales; coastwise, 2,930 bales; sales of the week. 4,800.

BUFFALO, Aug. 18.—RECEIPTS—94,000 bushels Wheat, 54,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—61,000 bushels Wheat, 92,000 bushels Corn, 45,000 bushels Oats, 17,000 bushels Rye. Railroad SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 28,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—Canal, tending upward; Wheat 11¾c.; Corn, 10¼c.; Oats, 7¼c., to New-York. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT fairly active; sales, 16,000 bushels Duluth at $1 20; 16,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 19; 3,000 bushels Chicago, per sample, at $1 15. CORN dull; sales, 6,000 bushels, in car lots, at 56c. OATS nominally 38c. RYE neglected. Other articles unchanged.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 18.—FLOUR firm and in fair demand. WHEAT active and higher; advanced 2c.@3c.; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 30; No. 3 do., $1 22; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 27; Amber Michigan, $1 25¾@$1 26¾; No. 1 Red, $1 25¾; No. 2 do., $1 20¾@$1 21; No. 3 do., $1 15¼; Rejected do., $1. CORN dull and unchanged; Low Mixed, 49¾. OATS steady, with moderate demand; No. 1, 37c.; No. 2, 34c.@34¾c.; Michigan, 36¾c.; Rejected, 30c. FREIGHTS firm; to Buffalo, 4c.; to Oswego, 8c.@8¼c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 78,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 51,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—FLOUR unchanged; Extra Family, $5 62½@$6 for State; $6@$6 87½ for Wisconsin and Minnesota; $6 50@$7 for Indiana and Ohio. WHEAT held firmly at $1 30@$1 35 for Delaware and Indiana Red; $1 38@$1 42 for Amber; $1 50@$1 60 for good to choice White. RYE steady at 70c. CORN unchanged; Yellow at 70c.; Mixed Western, 68c.@69c. OATS unchanged, with large receipts. COFFEE firm; Rio, 14¾c.@15¾c.; Java, 20¾c.@21c., gold. SUGAR unchanged. MOLASSES unchanged. PROVISIONS greatly depressed and tendency downward. PETROLEUM—Crude unchanged; Refined; 24c. WHISKY dull at 93¾c.@94c.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 18.—TOBACCO—Sales, 182 hhds.; Lugs, $5 75@$7 75; common to medium Leaf, $7 75@$9; good to fine, $10@$15. FLOUR quiet; Extra Family, $5 50. GRAIN quiet. WHEAT, $1 10@$1 20 for Red and White, on arrival. CORN in fair demand; choice Shelled, sacked. 62c.@65c., delivered. OATS steady at 39c.@41c., on arrival. RYE steady at 65c., on arrival. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. WHISKY firm, 91c. COTTON—Net receipts, 748 bales; shipments, 1,004 bales; stock, 288 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 18.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 17c.@17¼c.; net receipts, 79 bales; exports, coastwise, 411 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 3,615 bales; net receipts of the week, 745 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,518 bales; sales of the week, 550 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 18.—COTTON strong; Middling, 17¾c.; net receipts, 68 bales; exports, coastwise, 2 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 4,777 bales; net receipts of the week, 434 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 433 bales; coastwise, 173 bales; sales of the week, 1,750 bales.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 18.—FLOUR steady with moderate demand. WHEAT active and higher; advanced 2c.@3c.; sales, 7,000 bushels No. 1 Red Winter, $1 22; 5,000 bushels No. 2 do., $1 19. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS quiet, 37c. PETROLEUM firm and unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 18.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 17c.; net receipts, 7 bales; exports, coastwise, 15 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 2,748 bales; net receipts of the week, 337 bales; exports, coastwise, 597 bales; sales of the week, 450 bales.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 18.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 16¾c.@17c.; receipts, 39 bales; sales, 35 bales; receipts of the week, 455 bales; sales of the week, 330 bales; stock, 1871, 4,190 bales; 1870, 2,470 bales.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—COTTON firm; Middling, 19¾c.; gross, 169 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 7,000 bales; net receipts of the week, 136 bales; gross, 3,858 bales; sales of the week. 1,800 bales.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 18.—FLOUR unchanged. OATS quiet and unchanged, 44c.@45c. PORK, $12 50. LARD dull and nominal. BACON quiet and unchanged; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 8c.

GALVESTON, Aug. 18.—COTTON dull; Good Ordinary, 15¾c.; net receipts, 18 bales; stock, 9,858 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,014 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,551 bales; coastwise, 671 bales.

NORFOLK, Aug. 18.—COTTON steady; Low Middling, 16¾c.; net receipts, 42 bales; exports coastwise, 18 bales; stock, 451 bales; net receipts of the week, 358 bales; exports coastwise, 738 bales.

DETROIT, Aug. 18.—WHEAT active and higher: No. 1 White, $1 28¾; Extra, $1 32; Amber Michigan, $1 24¾. CORN and OATS unchanged.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 18.—COTTON unsettled; Middling, 18c.; exports coastwise, 30 bales; stock, 390 bales; net receipts of the week, 38 bales.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 18.—COTTON steady and in fair demand.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 18—11¼ A. M.—Consols opened at 93¾ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 93¾; 1865s, old, 93¼; 1867s, 92¾; 10-40s, 90¾.

LONDON, Aug. 18—1½ P. M.—American Securities quiet and steady.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—Rentes, 55f. 82c.

LONDON, Aug. 18—4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 93¾ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 93¾; 1865s, old, 93¼; 1867s, 92¾; 10-40s, 90¾.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18—10¾ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened strong; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 64,000 bales, including 5,000 bales for export and 9,000 bales for speculation. The stock in port is 596,000 bales, of which 309,000 bales are American. The receipts of the week have been 7,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were American. Actual export, 5,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 20,000 quarters, of which 12,500 quarters are American.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18—1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is strong; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.@9d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.@9¾d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 15,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export. The stock of Cotton afloat is 528,000 bales, of which 57,000 bales are American. BREADSTUFFS—The market is firm; Wheat, 11s. 9d. ⅌ cental for California White; 10s. 1d.@10s. 4d. for Red Western Spring, and 10s. 9d. for Red Winter.

LONDON, Aug. 18—Evening.—Calcutta LINSEED, 63s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18—9½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed strong; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.@9d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.@9¾d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export. TRADE REPORT—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is firmer at better prices. BREADSTUFFS—Peas, 39s. 6d.@40s. ⅌ quarter for Canadian. PRODUCE—Spirits Petroleum, 10¾d.@11d. ⅌ gallon.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Spirits PETROLEUM 11d. ⅌ gallon.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 19, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
BLUE BEARD. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Lotta Mira and Mr. Harry Beckett.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
24th-st., corner of 6th-av.
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS. Leading characters by Miss Lotta, and Messrs. Raymond and Forsberg.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

MRS. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
Fulton-st., opposite City Hall.
UNDER THE WILLOWS. Leading characters by Miss Annie Waite and Mr. W. H. Leake.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 53d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

BROOKLYN RINK.
Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av.
SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERTS. Under the direction of Mr. Carl Bergmann.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Fifty copies, one year	50
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address NEW-YORK TIMES.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice!

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

An attempt has been made to arbitrate the differences between the miners and their employers in South Wales. Fresh strikes are reported at Leeds. Admirals WELLESLY and WILMOT, and the Captains of the British men-of-war *Agincourt* and *Minotaur* have been superseded. Prince FREDERIC WILLIAM arrived at Plymouth yesterday. WILLIAM HAMILTON THOMPSON, Sheriff Substitute of Inverness, was yesterday convicted of forgery to the amount of £470 by the Scottish High Court of Justiciary, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. By an extensive fire at Leicester a number of buildings were destroyed and several lives lost. The capsizing of an unknown yacht off Salcombe, in Devonshire, resulted in the drowning of six persons. Five boys were drowned yesterday while bathing at Bath.

The committee on the prolongation of the powers of M. THIERS will report on Monday, and the debate will commence Tuesday. M. ABBATUCCI, the Imperialist Deputy from Corsica, is to give up his seat in the Assembly to make room for M. ROUHER. The negotiations for the evacuation of France by the Germans are still pending, and reports of German outrages are numerous. A tonnage tax of one franc per ton is to be hereafter exacted from all vessels entering French ports. The Ex-Emperor NAPOLEON gave a fête at Chiselhurst, at which telegrams were received from the Emperors of Russia and Austria, the Kings of Sweden, Portugal and Holland, the Prince of WALES, and others. Before the Court-martial yesterday at Versailles, M. FERRAT denounced the anarchy which prevailed under the Commune.

The Committee of the International Society has written to the Prime Minister of Spain avowing the hostility of the Society to the Government, but complaining that its members are ill-treated by the authorities. The extradition of all Communists on Spanish soil has been agreed upon.

The Paris *Patrie* says that Russia is making great military preparations and that Prussia is filling up her regiments and collecting vast quantities of military stores. The Postal Conference in session at Berlin suggests an interoceanic postal rate of twenty centimes on a letter when prepaid, and forty centimes when not prepaid.

GENERAL.

Two masked burglars entered the residence of Hon. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, at Merchantville, N. J., on Thursday night, while the male members of the family were absent, and pointing a pistol at the ladies, ordered them to be silent, and then robbed the house of watches, other jewelry and some money. The robbers afterward broke into the railway station, and carried away everything valuable.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer to advance the payments of the September interest, without rebate, on Tuesday next.

Auditor-General HARTRANFT, of Pennsylvania, has made a written demand upon G. O. EVANS for $291,046 91 due the State of Pennsylvania, to be handed over without delay, or proceedings will be commenced at once for its recovery. EVANS refuses to comply, and Attorney-General BREWSTER will proceed with the case at once.

Gov. H. D. COOKE paid into the Treasury, yesterday, on behalf of the European Syndicate, $15,000,000 subscription on account of the new loan.

The excitement over Baron DECANIM'S lectures in Ogdensburg is abating. Under the protection of the authorities he delivered his discourse yesterday undisturbed, and having vindicated free speech will not make any more public addresses there at present.

The New-York Yacht Squadron, at Newport, yesterday, gave receptions on board, of which many ladies and gentlemen availed themselves to visit and inspect the vessels. Next week a series of brilliant yacht contests will take place. A committee has been appointed to select a yacht to represent the New-York Yacht Club in the race for the Queen's Cup with Mr. ASHBURY'S *Livonia*. Three yachts are to be chosen to sail a series of test matches, and the best of these is to run against the Englishman.

V. A. TURPIN was nominated on Thursday night by the Mayor of Chicago as the third Bridewell Inspector, but he was rejected in the Common Council by a vote of 16 to 21, the "Ring" declaring that they will confirm none but an Irishman.

The Tammany Republicans.

Mr. GREELEY has often said that he is not aware the Committee over which he presides has any affiliations with Tammany Hall, and that no considerable number of Republicans have taken part in the recent enrollments ordered by the State Committee. As to the first assertion, it is difficult to believe that Mr. GREELEY can have looked thoroughly into the facts. He surely cannot be ignorant that HENRY SMITH, the Police Commissioner, whom he denounced publicly last Fall as a spy of Tammany, and who is a member of the Americus Club, is the President of one of his district associations, and a delegate to his Committee. He surely knows that BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE, another Tammany Police Commissioner, has been a member of the Committee till within a few days, when he substituted a Police Surgeon in his place. He must know that CHARLES T. POLHAMUS, Counsel to the Fire Department; J. SOLIS RITTERBAND, ten thousand dollar Counsel to the Tax Commissioners; DAVID MILLER, Deputy Tax Commissioner and member of the Americus Club; JOHN M. COSTA, Tammany Court Clerk; JAMES L. HASTIE, Printer to the Health Board; VICTOR HEINBERGER, City Marshal; F. C. WAGNER, Deputy Tax Commissioner; BENJAMIN A. GICQUEL, Engineer in the Fire Department; RUFUS F. ANDREWS, whose relations to Tammany the columns of the *Tribune* have often attested in vigorous language; GEORGE B. VAN BRUNT, Court Clerk and member of the Americus Club; SIMON HOGLETON, Deputy Tax Commissioner; GEORGE A. LAMBRECHT, Clerk at Police Head-quarters, are all members of the Committee over which he presides, and all hold lucrative positions by the appointment or at the will of Tammany Hall, whose work they must do, or lose their places.

Mr. GREELEY ought to know, and would know if he were not so sadly out of place in his capacity as figure-head for Tammany Hall, that these are only a few of the instances, and that the district associations, almost without exception, have among their officers a considerable number of men in the pay of Tammany, while their rolls of members are full of such men. To enlighten him and the public, we have prepared a partial list of the stipendiaries of TWEED, SWEENY, HALL and CONNOLLY, who assume to guide the counsels and direct the action of the Republican Party in this City. We cannot vouch for the entire accuracy of the list, for it is exceedingly difficult to procure information upon the subject, because the hirelings of Tammany think they can best earn their money by concealing their employment. Moreover, since our recent exposures, a good many persons have been discharged, so that they can now perhaps deny their employment. In some cases, too, we may be mistaken as to the precise positions held by individuals; but we are confident that for every man wrongly included in the list below there are two who ought to be placed there, if we could get at the facts. We will thank any one who will correct any error we have made. It should be added that our list makes no attempt to name those officers of the associations and delegates who are simply the dummies of persons holding positions under Tammany Hall. We have placed in italics the names or the places alleged to be held by those persons, as to whom our information is less precise than as to others:

First Assembly District.—President, HENRY SMITH, Police Commissioner. Vice-President, William Buckley, Court Officer. Delegates, Henry Smith, Police Commissioner; James Lee, *Public Works; Samuel N. Le Compte*, Health Board; Amos Storkey, Health Board.

Second Assembly District.—President, MARK LANNEGAN, Health Board. Delegate, Gilbert Lowe, Charities and Correction.

Third Assembly District.—President, THOMAS MULLIGAN, Plumber to Tammany.

Fourth Assembly District.—President, *James McLaren, Public Works.* Delegates, James McLaren, Public Works; George McGrann, Public Works; *James H. Boyle.*

Fifth Assembly District.—President, WILLIAM C. HANNA, Contractor for Jefferson Market Court-house. Delegates, Charles T. Polhamus, Counsel to Fire Department; Andrew Bleakley, father of Clerk to Civil Court.

Sixth Assembly District.—President, JAMES MCPARTEN, lived in Kings County three yeaars past. Delegates, Hugh Nesbit, *Health Board;* Henry S. Jennings, *Health Board.*

Seventh Assembly District.—Vice-President, *Joseph Forbes, Health Board.* Delegate, Charles T. Polhamus, Counsel to Fire Department.

Eighth Assembly District.—President, *Robert W. De Grushe.* Secretary, Wm. Allen, Clerk to Engineer of Fire Department. Delegates, David Miller, Tax Office; Ben. L. Shaffer, Tammany School Trustee; Wm. Allen, Clerk to Engineer of Fire Department.

Ninth Assembly District.—President, WM. H. MERRILL, Jr., Controller's Office. Delegates, J. Solis Ritterband, Counsel to Tax Commission, $10,000 a year; John M. Costa, Court Clerk; Wm. E. Noble, Public Works; James Galway, Fire Commissioner.

Tenth Assembly District.—President, MARTIN B. BROWN, printer and stationer to Tax Commissioners. Vice-President, Henry Houser, bell-ringer. Secretary, Wm. H. Barrill, Public Works. Delegates, Stephen H. Knapp, carpenter to Tammany; Eli Taylor, Public Works; Harvey H. Woods, School Inspector, appointed by Mayor HALL.

Eleventh Assembly District.—Secretary, Eugene Sollyet, Police Telegraph. Treasurer, John S. Gilmore, Health Board. Delegates, B. F. Manierre, Police Commissioner, recently changed, and Dr. Freligh, Police Surgeon, elected in his place; James L. Hastie, printer to Health Board; James Butt, Police Head-quarters.

Twelfth Assembly District.—President, JOHN DUKE, carpenter to Board of Education. Delegates, *James McCarty, Health Board; Thomas Hayes, Health Board;* Victor Heimberger, City Marshal.

Thirteenth Assembly District.—Vice-President, C. GOLDMAN, Health Board.

Fourteenth Assembly District.—President, BENJAMIN A. GICQUEL, Engineer Fire Department. Vice-President, Benjamin Merritt, Health Board. Delegates, F. C. Wagner, Tax Office; Benjamin A. Gicquel, Fire Department.

Fifteenth Assembly District.—Delegate, Isaac J. Oliver, father of Court Clerk and printer.

Sixteenth Assembly District.—Vice-President, E. Dubois, Public Works. Treasurer, Henry Beeny, Health Board. William Atkinson, President, is said to have a place; also William E. Jones, Delegate, unless he has lost it since Jan. 1.

Eighteenth Assembly District.—President, GEO. H. VAN CLEFT, City Surveyor. Vice-President, George H. Cosebmon, Health Board. Delegates, Thomas F. Rightmeyer, *Public Works; Jonah Thompson, Public Works;* Rufus F. Andrews, Tammany Referee and Receiver.

Twentieth Assembly District.—President, JOHN W. OLIVER, Court Clerk. Vice-Presidents, Joseph Swinerton, Charities and Correction; James P. Walker, Court Officer. Delegates, Geo. B. Van Brunt, Court Clerk; George A. Lambrecht, Police Head-quarters; Simeon Hazleton, Tax Office.

Twenty-first Assembly District.—President, WM. H. DECAMP, Clerk to Fire Marshal. Vice-President, Elbert Roberson, Inspector of Oils. Secretary, John Norton, Clerk to Manierre. Delegates, Robert C. Brown, contractor for pipes; Frank Raymond, Public Works; A. Brown, Jr., Health Board.

If the above list of names does not suffice to convince Mr. GREELEY that his organization is largely composed of, and influenced by, the stipendiaries of the Democratic Party, we ask him to consider which of the two organizations Tammany favors, and to this end to examine the Democratic organs, and to listen to the conversation of the Democratic politicians. We ask him to use his own senses, and to consider which it is that Tammany is likely to favor. Here is one organization waging bitter, unrelenting war on Tammany, and putting into its fundamental law a provision forbidding any person holding a position under the Democratic Party to become an officer in its organization. On the other side, there is another organization crammed with Tammany office-holders, seldom saying and never doing anything against Tammany, from whose ranks and on whose recommendation Mayor HALL appoints every Inspector of Election whom he is obliged by law to take from the Republican Party. Let Mr. GREELEY examine, if he can get them, the rolls of TWEED'S Americus Club or of the Blossom Club. He will find that nearly or quite every so-called Republican on these rolls is a supporter of his Committee. Among such names on the Americus roll, we remember Henry Smith, David Miller, Henry A. Barnum, George B. Van Brunt, D. W. Brennan, Andrew Bleakley, Martin B. Brown, Andrew Bleakley, Jr., and James E. Coulter.

As to Mr. GREELEY'S second assertion, that no considerable portion of the Republicans of the City have taken part in the recent enrollment made by direction of the State Committee, we presume he believes it because some one has told him so. But he is greatly misinformed. We assert that, if the Republicans who have left the Tammany Republican organizations, and joined the new ones, are deducted from the old rolls, as of course they should be, the new enrollment will be found to contain more than twice as many *bona fide* Republicans resident in the District as can be found on Mr. GREELEY'S rolls. But it is not necessary to leave the matter to mere assertion. If Mr. GREELEY will appoint one gentleman, we will undertake to procure Mr. TOWNSEND or Mr. ORTON to appoint another, and the two shall select a third. To these three gentlemen the rolls of both organizations, as they stood on July 1, 1871, shall be submitted. They shall subject them to precisely the same kind of scrutiny as that to which the rolls of the Eleventh District were recently subjected before a committee appointed by Mr. GREELEY himself—a scrutiny which showed the roll of that district to be utterly rotten. That scrutiny was a comparison of the census and the voting lists of last year, to ascertain if the names on the roll could be found by the census-takers, or if such persons voted last Fall. The three gentlemen should also be authorized to make any other investigation they chose, and both the *Tribune* and the TIMES should publish their report in full.

We invite Mr. GREELEY and his committee to accept this offer. We invite them to produce the rolls of members of their District Associations, and to submit them to this or any other fair scrutiny. We know that except in a single district, these rolls are made up chiefly of persons who have withdrawn from the Association, of non-residents, of dead men, of Democrats, and of persons holding places under Tammany Hall. If Mr. GREELEY will not accept our challenge, we will undertake to prove what we have asserted, if any one will furnish us with authentic copies of the rolls of the Associations as they stood on July 1, 1871. We will even undertake to pay liberally for such copies. Can we get them? We have tried hitherto in vain. They are kept as secret as the pay-rolls of Tammany Hall, and probably because the former are in a great measure transcripts of the others.

Concerning the Eleventh District and Mr. Gridley.

The *Tribune* of yesterday again refers to the "bolt" in the Eleventh District last Fall, by which JOHN V. GRIDLEY was defeated as member of Assembly, and includes in its article more than the ordinary number of misstatements. Though Collector MURPHY does not live in the district, and had nothing whatever to do with the "bolt," it drags in his name twice over, apparently for the purpose of twice repeating the misstatement that Mr. MURPHY supported JOHN T. HOFFMAN. Our contemporary seems to "remember to to forget" that there was a time not very long previous to the date referred to by it, when it supported Mr. HOFFMAN. The assertion that the State Committee supported the bolt against Mr. GRIDLEY is, we are assured, far from the truth.

The *Tribune* asserts that Mr. GRIDLEY was "nominated by the only Association of Republicans in the District." What sort of an Association that was, Mr. GREELEY'S own action has since shown. He appointed a Sub-committee to investigate its roll, and that Sub-committee reported that the roll was so hopelessly filled with non-residents, bogus names, and dead men, that it was not capable of correction, but must be cast aside and a new one made, and Mr. GREELEY and his Sub-committee adopted this report. Mr. GREELEY'S Sub-committee found that the roll of persons who nominated Mr. GRIDLEY, contained 751 names, of which 22 belonged to persons who, even on the roll itself, did not pretend to reside in the district. Of the 729 remaining, only 279 could be found by the United States Marshals who took the census last Fall, at the very time that Mr. GRIDLEY was nominated. Of the same 729, only 210 took interest enough in the election last Fall to vote. If Mr. GRIDLEY had been able to induce the men whose names he had put on the roll, for the purpose of nominating him, to come forward at the polls, he would have been elected in spite of bolts; but the National Election law was in force last Autumn, and Mr. GRIDLEY'S "dummies" either kept away from the polls, or, as usual, voted the Democratic ticket, and he did not possess the power to resurrect his dead men. Moreover, of the whole 751 names on Mr. GRIDLEY'S roll, 214 are checked as having voted at the primary election, last Fall, but of these only 59 could be found by the Census Marshals. Mr. GRIDLEY added to his roll last Autumn the names of 248 persons, of whom 159 could not be found by the Census Marshals, and only 58 of whom voted. Is it any wonder that with a roll so made up, with the Police abjectly under his control to take possession of the place of meeting, Mr. GRIDLEY was "unanimously nominated?" The wonder is that decent men remained in the Association as long as they did. It seems to us that the less the *Tribune* says about the regularity of a nomination, made by a body which its editor has declared to be hopelessly rotten, the more prudent it will be.

But the *Tribune*, driven to the wall by a collation of its own theories, admits that it believes and preaches that if improper men are nominated they should be defeated—that is, if "thieves and corruptionists" are nominated, though it has not always required that candidates should be quite as bad as that, to deserve to be bolted. But let that pass. The *Tribune* admits that bad nominations are to be bolted. But will it tell us who is to judge whether a person nominated is a bad man? Must it not be those who bolt, and must not each person exercise, on his own judgment, his right of bolting the nomination of a man whom he believes to be bad? The *Tribune* says: "Does the TIMES mean to say that Mr. GRIDLEY is a thief and a corruptionist? If so, it would be becoming to say it openly, and to offer some proof." The *Tribune* so uniformly offers proof against the men whom it denounces as "liars," "rascals," "thieves," that we do not wonder it calls for proof from others. But the TIMES does *not* say that Mr. GRIDLEY is a thief or a corruptionist. It does say that many, at least, of those who refused to vote for him last Fall believe him to be unworthy of any confidence, and that they so believe, in part, in consequence of the denunciations of his course which the *Tribune* published when he was in the Legislature previously. It does say that the bolters in his district numbered many of the most high-minded men in it. To come down to particulars, it does say that Mr. GRIDLEY is responsible for the present location and condition of Washington Market, for he boasted that, as a member of the Legislature, he defeated the Board of Health in its attempts to remove it, and the *Tribune* denounced him for so doing. It does say that while he was a member of the Legislature there was a little transaction about a check of six or eight hundred dollars, and a bill to extend the time of office of a Civil Justice, which was precisely the transaction an honest man would carefully avoid. It does say that the record shows that Mr. GRIDLEY'S course in the Legislature when he was a member, was a bad one, and that his reputation at Albany was bad. It does say that he drew pay at the same time for services as a legislator at Albany and as a Court Clerk in New-York. It does say that when he subsequently claimed to have been elected to the Legislature, and to have been counted out by the Democrats, his Democratic opponent asserts that money was paid to procure a withdrawal of the contest. And, finally, it does say that those who bolted Mr. GRIDLEY'S nomination believed one or all of these things, and that so believing they considered it not only a right, but a duty, to refuse to vote for him. Will the *Tribune* tell us whether, assuming that they did so believe, they were right in bolting? If not, will the *Tribune* tell us precisely what its favorite theory as to bad nominations means?

The Church and the Professors.

The Anti-Papal movement of the German liberal Catholics is a very different kind of campaign from any that has already threatened the existence of the See of Rome. It cannot be called a schism, for its leaders are firm in their determination to remain within the Church. In fact, DOLLINGER and his friends regard the Pope himself as the true schismatic for having deliberately overturned the faith of centuries by the promulgation of a dogma which the Church has time and again branded as heterodox. It can hardly be called a popular movement, for the decrees of the late Council are felt to be destructive of all modern ideas of progress only by the educated clergy, the reflective statesmen and the cultured laity of Roman Catholic communities. What the movement lacks of popular appreciation, the Papal Court has, however, been doing its best to give it. With characteristic unfitness to understand the irresistible strength of popular impulses, the conclave of Italian priests which directs the policy of the Holy See, has insanely brought itself in conflict with the German striving after complete national unity. It will be readily understood that an Imperial Constitution and a common destiny have not obliterated all the previous party distinctions of Germany. In the Reichstag there are still Nationalists and Particularists, and it was during the debate on the Federal Constitution that it first became evident that the latter were identical with the Ultramontane or Papal Party in Germany, and were to a considerable extent directed from the Vatican itself. Once this fact became perfectly apparent, Prince BISMARCK declared war, in his determined way, against the Papacy, and the South German Professors found themselves reinforced by the one man in Europe who has strength of will and fertility of resource enough to fight with any prospect of success against that sleepless and ubiquitous organization which has no scruples when it is a question of crushing an adversary. The practical removal of public instruction from clerical influence was one of the first indications of the Anti-Papal policy of the Imperial Chancellor. A less important, though perhaps more remarkable, illustration of the same fact was recently given in the refusal of the Prussian Government to deprive a parish priest in Breslau of his benefice as a consequence of his excommunication by the Prince-Bishop. This humble presbyter shared the crime of DOLLINGER in refusing to accept the latest dogma, and like him also continues to exercise his functions in defiance of Papal thunder.

But the really vital element in the new movement consists in its being the outcome of the higher culture of Germany. It is this intellectual character of the new contest with Rome on which DOLLINGER counts in holding an opinion like that recently expressed by him: "A movement is set on foot of which I shall not see the triumph, but the triumph is certain sooner or later. The Roman Papal system must eventually succumb before it." It is this also to which Father DALGAIRNS adverts in the following passage from a paper on "Infallibility," in the last number of the *Contemporary Review:*

> "The German intellect has powers of fascination which cannot be ignored. In vain does the rest of the world cry out that German theories are unintelligible nonsense; Europe listens in spite of itself. Just as the Ancient Mariner forced the bridal guests to listen to his wild, mysterious song, so the great genius of the German race compels the universe to stop in its course and pay attention to systems which charm in spite of their obscurity. The sole remedy for such a state of things was the declaration on the part of the Catholic Church of its belief in the existence of a permanent tribunal, capable of judging each heresy as it arose. The time was gone when an Ecumenical Council could meet the peril. When each Professor could devise a new system of Christianity, and while retaining the name of Catholic teach it to Catholic youth, it was in vain to summon Bishops from America and China to put down a Protean foe, who might have taken another shape while they were on their way. Rapid, bold, unhesitating, modern thought spreads like wild-fire."

The progress of a movement which is really confined, as yet, to the ranks of German culture, must necessarily be slow. Nor is it by any means certain what form it may ultimately assume. A German Catholic Church independent of Rome seems at present to be a probable enough result of the present revolt. In the case of England, a strong feeling of natural repugnance to foreign dictation in matters ecclesiastical was a powerful aid to the formation of the National Reformed Church. The completion of German unity and the immense impetus recently given to German patriotism are likely to assist in creating a similar impatience under the dictation of Italian priests. On the other hand, the movement may assume proportions which will be truly European, and may thereby more materially affect the future of the Papacy. The Austrian Chancellor, Count BEUST, is said to be in perfect accord with Prince BISMARCK on this question, and the Swiss Republic has gone further than either in not only prohibiting the publication of the dogma, but in ordering that any teacher in any State establishment who shall inculcate it, will be forthwith dismissed. At this rate, Ireland, Belgium and the United States will have the distinction of remaining the chosen refuges of undiluted Papal orthodoxy.

Our Race-Horses.

Of the many thousands who have witnessed the recent race-meetings at Saratoga, Jerome Park and Monmouth Park, few have probably given a thought to the remarkable rise of the sport which is now so popular. Little more than ten years ago, there was in this part of the country no such thing as a track devoted exclusively to racing. That pastime was, indeed, almost unknown, or known only to be despised. Trotting matches were then the passion of the hour, and a contest between the famous trotters often drew immense crowds to Union or Fashion Course. Today all that is changed. The trotting track is deserted, and the fickle crowds that were wont to encourage the historic struggles of *Patchen* and *Flora Temple* now hang with even greater zest on the flying steps of *Longfellow* and *Kingfisher*. Trotting, indeed, as a spectacle, may be said to have fallen into comparative disrepute, and fashion and popularity alike have declared in favor of its long-neglected rival.

The reasons of this revolution in public taste are sufficiently obvious. Regarded purely as a spectacle, a race is at once more exciting and more attractive than a trot. The far greater speed of the running horse, and the enhanced grace of his movements in the natural gait, combine to this result. The fastest trotting time on record does not reach as low as two minutes and a quarter, while at Saratoga *Longfellow* ran a mile in 1:40; the French horse *Gladiateur* is said to have run a mile and seventeen yards, the latter part of the way up hill, in 1:37, and a few enthusiastic persons even believe that the famous English horse *Flying Childers* made the fabulous time of a mile in a minute. The slowest of these, it must be remembered, is faster than express trains are commonly run with us. Then the gay colors of the riders make a more pleasing picture than the commonplace figures that fill the foreground of the trotting course. In every instant of the race, from the uncertainty of the start, through all its wavering fortunes to the breathless excitement of the finish, there is an excitement which hardly any similar contest can parallel. The emotion is all the more intense for being so concentrated. Almost as soon as begun the struggle is over. There is a lightning-like rush, a kaleidoscopic flash of blended colors and shifting steeds, a hoarse shout, and within a few seconds all is over. But to the lover of the sport, these few seconds are moments of exhilaration which the devotee of the trotting track would find it hard to match. In every point of picturesqueness and beauty, the race is superior to the trot.

Much of this favor, too, must be ascribed to the admirable management of the race-courses established in this vicinity. Their directors have evinced shrewdness by making it not only possible, but pleasant, for ladies to attend their entertainments. In winning the suffrages and countenance of the most powerful class of the pleasure-seeking public, they have almost insured success from the outset. This good beginning has been confirmed by the enterprise of many gentlemen interested in the sport, who have taken pains to import the best foreign stock. How admirably this has resulted may be seen, not to mention other notable instances, in the case of *Longfellow*, sired by imported *Leamington*. The Kentucky champion may not be, as his most sanguine admirers insist, the best race-horse in the world, but he is, without doubt, the best in this country.

Add to all these reasons the gradual absorption of our best trotters into private stables, and the story of the fate of the trotting-course is complete. While it is, of course, desirable to keep up the strain of our trotting horses, our running horse demands no less care. And since the former is the creature of our necessities, it is less likely that he will be neglected than the latter, who is only the creature of our pleasures.

Lost Jewels.

Country editors who have almost exhausted the charms of the sea-serpent and the wild man, will be glad to learn that a new marvel has turned up to cheer them. The stereotyped wonders pall after a while on the most ingenuous readers, and in the blank monotony of village existence rural journalism must often be at its wits' ends for a "sensation." As if to relieve this despair, some fertile and benevolent genius has revived the story of the lost diamond. From Maine to Texas we may well imagine that the innovation will be hailed with delight and a renewed bustle of printing-presses. To be sure, the story is not absolutely new. Readers of the *Arabian Nights* remember it in the shape of the Princess' enchanted pearl, that was lost in the lake and swallowed by a certain ill-fated carp, which is in consequence instantly caught and made to disgorge. So in one way or another that mysterious gem has long been flashing from loss to recovery through all the pages of romance. Some years ago Yankee ambition converted the pearl into a watch, and the carp into a shark which was caught off Cape Cod, and the timepiece returned in good order to its gratified owner. Since then, however, the serviceable anecdote has sunk into unaccountable oblivion, from which an enterprising *raconteur* now comes to restore it, with such protean variety of incident, and such captivating grace of embellishment, as to make it much better than new.

This inspiriting revival appears to have begun in a pork stew, at East Lynne, Massachusetts, where a gentleman, engaged in discussing that delicacy, discovered a diamond valued at $2,500. The story in this shape presented many points worthy of commendation, but by a delicate sense of dramatic propriety the finder's name was given as MERRETT, while at the same time the fallacy of the old proverb about the inutility of casting pearls before swine, was subtly suggested. One could not, however, resist an uneasy impression that this diamond was a fiction of the purveyors of pork in its crude or prepared state, designed to inflate the market and counteract the depressing effects of trichina. It would obviously be more encouraging to pick a $2,500 diamond out of one's pork-stew than, as the cruel popular fable has it, to find Fido's ribbon in the morning sausage. Intrinsically, however, there was much more plausibility about the ring lost by a young lady of this City, and about a year after coughed up by a favorite cat. But of all the versions yet published, commend us to the one put forth by the Boston *Transcript*.

It is essential to the effectiveness of the lost diamond romance, that it should be at once wildly improbable and apparently sincere. These qualities are both developed in the Boston edition. In April of last year—on the 1st of the month, we conjecture, though the exact date is not given—a gallant lumberman of Maine, "while working on his boom of logs, on one of the streams of the Kennebec," having on, by some strange inadvertence, "a shirt," lost from it the large diamond which Maine lumbermen find indispensable in working their booms. "He saw his sparkling brilliant," says his no less sparkling historian, "fall from his bosom, strike the log, and glide quietly into the swift current below." Most men, in such circumstances, would have either glided quietly after it at once, or given it up as lost. Not so the Maine lumberman. "Determination to regain it overpowered the regret of his mind," but remembering the usual course of lost diamonds, he decided to wait till Summer before beginning operations. So taking the bearings of the place, and, no doubt, mentally vowing never to commit the error of wearing a shirt again, the bereaved lumberman sadly but poetically "left his treasure to compete with the dace and shiner in fascinating the river mermaid, and returned to his Massachusetts home."

Next September he returned, dipped a tin collander into the river, and lo! "his lost gem, bright and sparkling as when it left his inopportune shirt." Unless it had been restored, with her best love, by the fascinated river mermaid, we do not know how this particular diamond could have been brought back with more pleasing improbability. We commend this anecdote to the attention of the rural Press, as well adapted for the use of families and schools. It encourages the virtues of perseverance, patience, and faith, and shows people who drop their diamonds in the river how easy it is to recover them. They have only to wait six months, and then go back with the kitchen collander and scoop up the lost jewels at once. We do not advise any of our readers, nevertheless, to drop any valuable stones on purpose to test this plan of regaining them.

MINOR TOPICS.

We are informed that JOHN D. TOWNSEND, Esq., has accepted the position of Chairman of the Republican Central Committee, to which he was elected last week, and that a special meeting of the Committee will probably be called for Monday evening next, when he will be formally installed, and will address the Committee on the situation and prospects of the party in the City and State.

We have received a letter which does the writer much credit, and which it is to be hoped will stimulate others to follow a good example. It is in reference to the suggestion thrown out that a number of citizens should subscribe to a fund for the prosecution of HALL and CONNOLLY. The writer says: "I will put down $250, and you may consider this a sight draft, payable to your order, for that amount, providing a sufficient sum is put down to proceed against them in a manner that means business. I would make it $500, and will if absolutely required, but I am a poor man, and the sum named is what I think I can afford to give to aid in bringing those men to justice. I think there are a great many men, who have a great deal more at stake than I have, who should, from their abundance of means, liberally join in this matter." At the meeting on the 4th of September, some practical step of this kind will probably be taken. Our correspondent's letter shows that there are men enough ready and willing to check that pastime of making faces at the public, in which HALL and CONNOLLY are at present indulging.

A few tools of the "Ring," who are now airing themselves at Saratoga, are trying to get up a "serenade" to "Col." JOHN B. FELLOWS, one of the Assistant District-Attorneys of this City, who has gone up to the Springs to make a speech in defense of his masters against the scathing address of Speaker BLAINE. This bread-and-butter orator, FELLOWS, who rejoices in the title of "Colonel," which he gained while fighting the battles of JEFF. DAVIS, is a fit champion of the crew whom he is sent to praise. He was taken into their employ for the same reason they took in OAKEY HALL—because he was always ready to make a speech, and would say anything SWEENY told him to say. We would suggest that the band which is to do the "serenading" should open the musical programme with "Dixie," and close it with the "Rogue's March"—the first in compliment to the orator, and the last in compliment to the men he is hired to defend.

Intimations of great military preparations on the part of Russia and Germany, emanating from French sources, must be received with excessive caution. France has suddenly adopted the belief that Russia will, sooner or later, assist her to humble her conqueror, and Parisian journals magnify, in their characteristic way, the slightest suggestion of fact tending to give reality to their cherished wish. This restless search after allies was foreseen by most attentive observers of the temper of the French people. It need hardly be said that this is one of the most discouraging signs of a tendency to return to the vicious circle of policy out of which, it was hoped, France had finally traveled. No reasonable man can believe that Germany and Russia have any valid cause for a quarrel, or that if they had, Russia would allow herself to be dragged into it at so unpropitious a time.

We publish today another interesting letter from our able and well-known correspondent "G. G." Few contemporary writers possess in so great a degree as this lady the art of describing apparently commonplace incidents in a way which renders her narrative as interesting as the latest new novel. The account which she gives of the new colony of "Greeley" will be read with great pleasure, and her description of the circus at Denver is worthy of DICKENS in his best days. Our readers will be in no haste for this series of letters to come to a conclusion.

The imposition of one franc per ton upon all vessels entering French ports, has a substantial interest for the commerce of all countries. The tax will, of course, ultimately come out of the pockets of the French people, to whom it will immediately enhance the value of coals and the raw materials of manufacture, and, through them, of every necessary of life. The tax will be levied upon vessels entering French ports, whether loaded or empty, and it will have the immediate effect of preventing Transatlantic steamers from touching at French ports, en route to or from England or Germany, so as not to become liable to this very objectionable kind of imposition. The French Assembly, though rejecting the main portion of M. THIERS' financial scheme, has evidently been short-sighted enough to allow this provision to pass.

The facts set forth elsewhere about the condition of the City, and the way in which the Board of Health neglects its duties, deserve the serious attention of the public. The nuisances allowed to go on in this City are quite sufficient to account for that great increase in zymotic diseases of which we have painful evidence in the mortality returns. Fat-melting and manure-dumping are processes which cannot add much to the health of any community; and when we consider that the streets are seldom swept, it is a wonder a pestilence does not break out every Summer. Varick-street and Carmine-street, for instance—not to mention others—have never seen a broom for months past, and the stench from the dirty water in the gutters is overpowering. Of course, however, nothing will be done.

Further Effects of Lightning in New-Jersey.

Reports of the destruction of buildings by lightning during Wednesday night, show that the loss through the central section of New-Jersey was even larger than was reported yesterday. In Middlesex County several barns were burned. MICHAEL BUNDY'S farm, at New-Durham, containing a large quantity of grain, was burned to the ground, the loss being about $3,000. Several barns and sheds belonging to ABRAM YOUNG, near Neshanic, were also destroyed. Loss, $6,000. On the North River road, near Milestone, Mr. CHRISTOPHER VAGTE'S barns, valued at $2,000, were destroyed. Throughout Mercer, Middlesex, Somerset and Monmouth Counties, trees were blasted or thrown down, buildings were damaged and heavy losses were sustained by the farmers.

A Gray-Beard Raising the Wind.

A man between the ages of fifty and sixty, with gray beard and hair, has been engaged in "raising the wind" in a manner which has been frequently practiced by younger men. He forges the names of some most respectable merchants to checks on the Bank of the Metropolis for sums ranging from $20 to $50, and then purchasing a small bill of goods presents the check in payment, and obtains his change. He then directs the goods to be sent to a fictitious residence and departs. In this way the names of GEORGE STECK & Co., JOHNSON, BURNS & Co., J. B. BREWSTER & Co., and many others have been forged, and a large number of merchants have been victimized. He should have some one to look after him, for he is a dangerous man in the community.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DENVER, Thursday, Aug. 10, 1861.

It was a matter of surprise to me, the amount of feeling with which I parted with some of my fellow-travelers at Cheyenne. The same number of hours in a palace-car on any one of the old routes in the old States would never have given people anything like the sense of friendly companionship. If journeying into new realms of this world causes us to draw nearer to our fellow-creatures, may we not hope that on going into an utterly new world, alien nations and peoples, and even rival Christian denominations, may come together and fraternise tolerably well! At Cheyenne I parted with Senator WILLIAMS, of Oregon—a kind friend and a brother Pompeyan—a statesman, whose dignified and powerful presence we have sadly missed out of the United States Senate during the past session. The journey from Cheyenne to Denver occupies about five hours. The Colorado plains, through which this Denver Pacific Road passes, would be dreary enough were it not for the distant view of the mountains vouchsafed to us most of the way. These plains are, for the most part, arid, producing little but prickly-pear cactus, thistles, white poppies, and wormwood, and supporting nothing but antelopes, prairie-dogs, and their reputed fellow-lodgers, owls and rattlesnakes. The railroad passes directly through a large old dog-town, an object of particular interest to me. I was immensely amused by watching the smaller canines, the mothers and children, scamper away and hide at our approach, while the grave old fellows sat up on the mounds, over their holes, quietly gazing at the train as it passed. About one large mound some half dozen citizens were gathered, seeming to be in solemn council—perhaps discussing the Darwinian theory—perhaps holding an indignation meeting, and denouncing railroad monopolies and outrages, for I understand that the right of way through their ancient borough, and their fair hunting-ground, was not honorably purchased by the Denver Pacific Railroad Company. But a time of reckoning may yet come; "the dog will have his day." When our wise and goodly men of the Indian Commission have settled our little border difficulties—have made the *amende honorable* to the Ogallalla Sioux, and restitution to the Arapahoes, for all their robberies, and soothed the lacerated feelings of the Apache, they will perhaps turn their philanthropic efforts toward righting the wrongs of these canine colonists of the praries.

The next animated object of interest that I saw, was an antelope, standing at a respectful distance, and watching with mild curiosity the passing of the engine—that strange, snorting, long-tailed monster, that had thrown antelope-speed and endurance into the shade. A young Nimrod, fresh from New-England, deceived by the rare purity of the atmosphere, lamented that he had not his rifle handy, as he was sure he could have brought her down. But an old hunter smiled, and said she was far enough beyond rifle-range. These pretty creatures, since the great irruption of sporting barbarians, have grown very wise and wary. Yet nature did them an ill-turn, originally, in affixing to them a mark by which they can be seen, and "a bead drawn" on them at a great distance. It renders them especially liable to attacks in the rear; which reminds me of a little story. A small Colorado boy, who had been out playing, ran into the house in a state of great excitement, saying he had seen some antelopes in a gulch near by. At his entreaty, his mother went out to look at them, but nothing of the kind was to be found. She became incredulous, and said at last: "I don't believe you saw any antelopes; it must have been your imagination, my child!" To this, the little mountaineer indignantly responded: "Humph! I guess my imagination isn't white behind!"

The settlement of most interest to me, after Dogtown, on this road, was Greeley. This is a really wonderful place. Established on a purely agricultural basis, with an inexhaustible capital of intelligence, energy, economy and industry, it has thriven steadily, constantly, with no wild leaps of speculation, or fever-heats of ambition and greed. With an orderly and virtuous population, it has had to pass through none of the dark and dire and tempestuous scenes of pioneer life, such as it is in mountain mining towns. Though it has had its hardships and discouragements, on the whole, its experience has been exceptionally happy. The site of the town is a delta, formed by the South Platte and Cache-a-la-Poudre Rivers, affording the amplest means for that beautiful system of irrigation which is rapidly transforming a barren region into a vast garden of verdure and bloom and fruitfulness. New as the town is, and with its share of the inevitable glare and unsightliness of newness, it has a peculiarly cheerful and spirited look. The irrigating ditches about Greeley and throughout the Union Colony are really very pretty, fringed as they are with verdure, carrying currents of clear, cool water on blessed errands to the generous, responsive soil. I saw one of the ditching-plows, drawn by eight yoke of noble oxen. Trees are being extensively planted, and grow, like the crops, astonishingly. Were I a man, I would rather give my name to a town like this, and teach such a brave colony what I knew of farming, than be President of the United States.

This young city of the plains publishes a spunky little weekly paper called the Greeley *Tribune*. The title is an exact *fac-simile* of the philosopher's own handwriting, and is a triumph of illegibility—calculated to witch this new world with nobler penmanship. The first citizen of Greeley I saw was a mule, standing on a bank, looking down on the train, and over the town, with a patronizing and benignant air—a white-faced, wise-looking animal. I think this must be the very mule I hear of as the great advertising medium of the place. Being of vagrant habits and a friendly disposition, he perambulates a good deal, overlooking the affairs of the borough - and so they have taken to affixing to his sides bills and notices of public meetings. He is a sort of traveling bulletin-board. When Mr. GREELEY comes to lecture he has a hard day of it.

From Greeley to Denver the country grows more interesting, and the mountain and river views more beautiful. We come upon richer pasture and grain lands, and finer flocks and herds. Ah, such immense stretches of grassy plain and upland! When Mary goes to "call the cattle home" she goes on horseback, and has a long gallop of it. We could trace the water-courses by the vivid green of their banks, and we saw trees of size, and in tolerable abundance. The air was singularly clear that afternoon, and the whole grand mountain picture above Denver unvailed. I was reminded of views of the Alps, from Lombardy; only these mighty snow-capped heights seemed much nearer. Almost constantly since then, envious mists, or the smoke of burning tracts, have hid from us both the wooded and rocky sides and the snowy summits of the great elevations. Even the foot-hills are often invisible. It is very warm, and I am resting and making the most of Denver, as I see it, in afternoon drives, with my kind and hospitable host and hostess, and through its pleasant and great-hearted citizens. I can truly say that I never enjoyed drives as I enjoy them here, on the boulevards and plateaus, beyond the town, in sight always of scenery as beautiful as it is stupendous. There comes to me, with a sense of the vastness of my surroundings, a feeling of freedom, of exultation and exaltation utterly indescribable. And then the air—it throbs with the pulses of a new life. The air of the morning of creation could not have been purer or richer. The winds of evening, though sweet and balmy, are strong and cool, with never the faintest treacherous sting in them. And the heat, though great, according to the thermometer, is more endurable here, in-doors, at least, than in any city I have ever been in. It is never sultry; the air is kept constantly fresh and vital by beneficent breezes.

On Saturday night, for a "lark," we all went to the Circus. It was a California Circus, in inception and development, and like most things belonging to that great country, it is stupendous. I am sure I never saw such magnificent performances, equestrian and acrobatic, and I have always had a Dickensy weakness for the ring—for the sawdust and the tinsel, and the hoops and the hurdles—for the piebald horses, and the riders, so bold and dashing, yet so serenely grave—and the clown, with his ancient jokes, and the ring-master, with his eternal circular tramp, and his whip, of infinite crackiness. In London I sought Astley's, before Covent Garden.

By far the most accomplished performers that night were women, in especial two blondes, who did the most daring and astonishing things on the trapeze, and on the tapis, as acrobats, and, oh, heavens! as tumblers! It was, to me, very dreadful—a revolting, almost ghastly exhibition of woman's right. An old-fashioned conservative could not have been more shocked when ELIZABETH BLACKWELL went into medicine, and ANTOINETTE BROWN into divinity, than I was at seeing these women, in horrible undress, swinging, and tumbling, and plunging heels over head out of their sphere. Still, it was something to see that women could be so courageous, so skillful, and so strong—could attain such steadiness of nerve and firmness of muscle, and still retain, with all their tremendous physical exertions, the beauty and grace of their forms and all the fullness and soft curves of youth! I had unmixed delight in the wonderful riding, skill and daring, quiet confidence and matchless physical strength of a young California girl, called POLLY LEE. She managed, with the utmost ease and grace, four horses, having four younger brothers and sisters swarming all over her. She supports, in more ways than one, the whole family.

But the sight of sights was the crowd of spectators—between two and three thousand people, of all classes and races—rougher, freer, noisier than any pleasure-seeking crowd I had ever before looked upon yet good-humored and merry, and sufficiently orderly for jollity. When in the early part of the evening there came up a sudden thunder-shower, and the rain beating in on the upper tier of benches drove hundreds down to the circle, just outside the ring, though there was a wild scene for a time, and some confusion, there was no strife, no accident of any kind. After the performance the fun was most uproarious over the drawing of the prizes—fifty in number, mostly worthless. I held all the evening a delusive bit of paper in my hand, received at the door, and representing alternately, to my fond fancy, "a valuable watch" and "a fine calf." But my star was not in the ascendant in this strange sky. The watch went ticking off in the pocket of a modest young miner, who made good time out of the ring before a whirlwind of yells. The calf alone remained. It was *weal* or woe for me. Some ten minutes of mingled hope and fear, and I saw a Denverite lead the prize off in triumph, "amid the shouting multitude." I don't believe that lottery was managed fairly.

Denver has been much written about, but it always keeps ahead of its chroniclers. To attempt to describe it now were almost like shooting at a deer running or a partridge on the wing. Improvements are constantly advancing; grading is being done, and buildings are going up in all directions. As I sit at my writing this blazing morning, before an open window, I hear the sound of the hammer, the trowel and the saw, north, south, east and west. The town, five years ago, was quite treeless; now it is well planted, some houses being quite embowered in foliage. Larimer-street, the great business centre of the city, is a marvelous, inspiring sight to see any morning or evening, a mighty river of traffic surging through it continually.

S. S. WALLIKEN & Co., of Denver, have published a large *Gazetteer* of Colorado, which is a most useful book for visitors and settlers, but is hardly needed by your correspondent, who is fortunate enough to be under the same roof with Mr. BYRES, of the *Rocky Mountain News*, an old, young pioneer—"a '59-er." What he does not know about Colorado is not worth knowing. And he is most patient and gracious in imparting knowledge. BAYARD TAYLOR, and all the famous tourists that followed him, drank of the Byres fountain, and still it flows.

The town is crowded with tourists and invalids, and I sometimes wonder that the over-taxed hospitality of the people here does not give out. But no; these men and women are suited to their noble surroundings. Hearts expand on these grand uplands, and even rough natures, like the mountain rocks, are richly veined with gold.

G. G.

ARREST OF "SPENCE" PETTUS.

His Career as a Forger and Manipulator of Checks.

It is probable that "SPENCE" PETTUS will be placed where he can do the State some valuable service this time, for he will be obliged to answer for his crime in a commonwealth the authorities of which are noted for meting out the full measure of justice to evil-doers. PETTUS committed a grave error when, in March last, he defrauded Messrs. M. BOWLES & Co., of Boston, out of $10,000 in Northern Pacific Railroad bonds, by giving them a check on the First National Bank of Taunton, Mass., to which the name of A. B. VICTORY, the cashier, was forged.

PETTUS has long been known to the Police as one of the most skillful forgers and alterers of checks in the country. He has been concerned in many transactions of this character, and some of his associates and tools are now serving out sentences in various prisons. Dr. LEON, who was arrested about two months ago for having in his possession, and selling to BEERS & EDWARDS, of Broad-street a $1,000 Brooklyn assessment bond, which had been stolen from the Park Savings Bank in Brooklyn, is now in the Tombs awaiting his trial for that offense. He says that he procured the bond from PETTUS, who in this case was the receiver of the stolen property. Some months ago a Wall-street firm had a check for $10,000 passed upon them by which a number of Arkansas bonds were fraudulently obtained. These bonds were subsequently "worked back" by Detective SAMPSON to Commissioner OSBORNE, and it is alleged to be well understood that the forged check was the handiwork of PETTUS, and if the proof of this was clear at that time he should have been arrested. Some little time after this a forged check on a bank in Yonkers for $15,000 was passed on another Wall-street firm, and that amount of Chicago, Vincennes and Danville Railroad bonds was obtained. Payment of these bonds was stopped, and then an effort was made by Dr. LEON and EDSALL to "work them" back to the losers, but it was frustrated by the refusal of the firm to pay anything for them. SPENCE PETTUS' hand was, it is alleged, clearly seen in this transaction.

The forged order of PHELPS, DODGE & Co. on E. C. STEADMAN & Co., of Broad-street, by which $20,000 worth of gold was obtained, was also the work of PETTUS, as is believed by those who are in a position to know. PETTUS, while in this City, frequently boasted of his ability to "fix things" for himself and friends at Police Head-quarters, and circumstances point strongly to the truth of this statement. Certain it is that the plans of detectives engaged in Wall-street work have frequently been frustrated by PETTUS, who somewhat mysteriously obtained advance information of the steps which were being taken to secure the arrest of parties implicated in robberies. In this connection it may be remarked that PETTUS was on intimate terms with several persons who claim to be employed as detectives on Wall-street and in the vicinity of the Stock Exchange, and doubtless profited by the hints given him by them from time to time.

The Cry of "You're Another."

From the Worcester Daily Spy.

There never was, perhaps, a more stupid outburst of desperation than that which has moved certain Democratic newspapers to look away from the stupendous robberies of TWEED & Co., and attack Mr. BOUTWELL. The New-York robbers have no defense. Their organ, the *World*, has said distinctly in their behalf: "Democrats need waste no time in defending themselves. Whether the City Government of New-York is good or bad, it is at any rate such a Government as the people have formed and sustained." Certainly, defense is useless, for thievery on the most astounding scale, in every part of that Government, has been so fully brought to light that denial is impossible. But, the organs of TWEED & Co. are far from being at ease. The unscrupulous robbers can not be defended, therefore they have sought to divert attention from themselves, and to do this they have ordered an attack on the Secretary of the Treasury. The onslaught has been furious; it has failed, of course, and those who made it must enjoy, as best they can, the consciousness of being ridiculous as well as rascally. The old buccaneers, bad as they were, would have disdained to associate with these New-York thieves.

Even TWEED & Co. should be able to understand the absurdity of accusing Mr. BOUTWELL of frauds. His policy has been criticised; sharp things have been said of some of the measures pursued in carrying out his purpose to execute the laws in such a manner as to get all the money possible for the Government. But no man in the country, who knows anything about him, believes Mr. BOUTWELL capable of dishonesty. These New-York thieves who have dared to accuse him do not believe it. They probably hope to amuse their New-York City clans—the Rings of roughs, rogues and scoundrels of all sorts—who are meant by the *World* when it says "the people" made TWEED & Co. rulers of New-York, and that these plunderers are kept in power by "the people." Only people of this sort are capable of supporting such a City Government. It may be that New-York City is as bad as its Government, but we shall not believe this until it has shown by its next municipal election that it prefers buccaneers to honest men. That it has remarkable Judges, and that bank robbers and other criminals flee to that City for refuge, we know already. If, in face of the recent disclosures, it shall vote to keep the robbers in power, it may become impossible to deny that the City is as bad as its rulers.

THE JERSEY CITY EXPLOSION.

Suspicions that McGhee was Murdered by DeRuncey—Coroner's Inquest Commenced—Testimony of the Bar-Tender and Others.

The mysterious explosion was the theme of conversation in Jersey City yesterday, as it had been during the entire week, and speculations as to the cause of the disaster were numerous and varied. The father of MCGHEE made many statements calculated to impress the public with the idea that DERUNCEY murdered MCGHEE, a supposition wholly at variance with the probabilities. The elder MCGHEE had much to relate, denying that his son had burnt his store in Whitehall, N. Y.; asserting that the young man was a model character in every respect, and giving abundant evidence in support of the theory that he had been murdered by DERUNCEY. He also stated that DERUNCEY had induced young MCGHEE to invest $2,000 upon the representation that one-half the stock of the store, in which the fire subsequently occurred, was worth $3,500, and that after forming the partnership it was found that the stock altogether was not worth more than $2,000. DERUNCEY had threatened to kill MCGHEE, and had said he "would as lief kill him as kill a sheep." Upon Monday last MCGHEE, Sr., in ignorance of the death of his son, wrote him a letter begging him to sacrifice his entire business rather than remain with DERUNCEY, expressing fears that the latter would murder him. Besides this Dr. HADDEN who made an examination found that young MCGHEE's skull had been fractured, but whether before or during the fire could not, of course, be known. The insurance policies were found in DERUNCEY's room, instead of being in the safe where they could be accessible to either party. More than this, MCGHEE had a gold watch in his possession on Sunday which could nowhere be found when the body was exhumed. All these facts, which, of course, prove nothing, were, in the opinion of many, strong presumptive evidence that a murder had preceded the disastrous explosion, and the inquiry before Coroner WANDLE was looked forward to to furnish some solution of the mystery.

At 2 o'clock the Coroner's jury, composed of intelligent merchants and lawers, whose names have already been published, met in the Aldermanic Chamber, at the City Hall, and commenced taking testimony. A large number of spectators were present. District-Attorney GARRETTSON appeared on behalf of the State, and Hon. C. H. WINFIELD was present to watch the testimony on behalf of Mr. MCGHEE's family.

The first witness called was VANDERBECKER, the private watchman of the Second National Bank. He said: I was sitting in the lower room, facing on Washington-street, when I heard the explosion, and then everything seemed on fire; I also heard another explosion, which was not so loud as the first; I could not see where the explosion started; immediately after the explosion I saw two women at the second-story window over the saloon, on the Washington-street side, and then a man, who seemed to be throwing a boy out on the awning; the smell was so bad that I did not open the window; I did not see DERUNCEY during that day or evening. To the Jury—I saw the fire; I saw no dense smoke; I only saw the blaze, a volume of fire, which seemed to scatter throughout the whole building.

Mrs. F. P. JONES was the next witness sworn: I reside at No. 111 Washington-street; Mr. MCGHEE roomed at my house; when I heard the explosion my husband told me to see where the fire was; I went to the front door and found it open; I told my husband the fire was at MCGHEE's; went up to his room; he was not there, but the gas was lighted and the bed had been disturbed; Mr. MCGHEE did not take meals with me; he left the house on Sunday about two o'clock; no one could have opened the door without a pass-key; the door was opened before my husband left the house; I have three gentlemen rooming at my house; DERUNCEY was never in my house; MCGHEE had on white pants and a black coat, that was what he always wore on a Sunday; I saw all of his hats in the room that I have ever seen him wear. His pocket-book and watch were not in his room; I know that Mr. MCGHEE was not in the house before half-past nine o'clock that night; at that time I went to bed; no one would have gone into his room to light the gas but himself.

HUGH MULGER, the bar-keeper, was next sworn. I live at No. 54 Montgomery-street; I was employed with DERUNCEY and MCGHEE; I went with DERUNCEY; I was with him in the horse-shoeing business for about three months; from there I went with him to Bayonne Grove, and from there to the corner of York and Washington streets, and from thence to the business of DERUNCEY and MCGHEE, on the corner of Montgomery and Washington-streets; this was on the 1st of May last; MCGHEE went into partnership with DERUNCEY about last New-Years; on Sunday last I went to the bar-room about six o'clock in the morning; I left the bar-room about eleven o'clock that night; I saw DERUNCEY on that day; first about nine o'clock; he then went to his boarding-house to change his clothing; he came back afterward; he then went out about ten o'clock and went toward the ferry, and returned about eight or nine o'clock in the evening, and remained until we closed at eleven o'clock; I then handed DERUNCEY the keys; he was talking to MCGHEE; I then went to my home; I was awakened and told of the fire; I got up and went to it; I saw Mr. MCGHEE in the afternoon, between two and three o'clock, in the bar-room; Mr. DERUNCEY's son tended the bar while I was at dinner; I staid about one hour and a half; Mr. MCGHEE tended bar while I was at supper; when I returned he went outside, and stood about half an hour; I next saw him between nine and ten o'clock in the evening; he stayed about fifteen minutes; he had on light clothes, a light-striped coat; not like the piece of cloth now shown me; he had on a straw hat; the liquors were kept in the cellar in barrels, demijohns and bottles; barrels were kept in all parts; cannot say any kerosene was there; the man who put it down said it smelt like kerosene, and I smelt it and found it to be so; it came there on the 12th in DERUNCEY & MCGHEE's wagon, by JOHN H. MCGHEE; I asked MCGHEE what he was going to do with kerosene; he gave me no answer; but DERUNCEY said that that rascal of a father of MCGHEE's bought it in their name and they had to take it; MCGHEE acted strangely all that night; DERUNCEY had the safe key, and he locked the safe on that night; supposed the insurance policies were in the safe; a family named SMITH lived up-stairs; the stock at the time of the fire was in good condition; DERUNCEY had charge of the money, but both partners bought stock; do not know of any chattel mortgage given by DERUNCEY, or of his getting money of BRINKERHOFF; never heard him threaten MCGHEE in any way; I have seen MCGHEE's father in the store; never heard DERUNCEY say to him that he would kill JOHN; the gas was burning in the cellar, and was put out about nine o'clock by JAMES BURNS; no conversation heard between the partners that night; they did not speak or notice each other while in the store; DERUNCEY was intoxicated at the time of closing that night; I noticed a smell of gas during the evening; there were eighteen burners about the place; BURNS never heard the partners urge money in advance; DERUNCEY has not lived with his wife for four years; DERUNCEY used to mix liquors at his former place of business, but not here.

Dr. HADDEN, called—Lives at No. 99 Grand-street, and at the request of Mr. MCGHEE yesterday examined the remains of his son; found the leg separated at the knee-joint; one thigh dislocated; on one side of the body appeared to be an incised wound, but not having instruments with him, could not decide whether it was made with a weapon; found on the left side of the skull a fracture, and found the membrane entirely bare; the body was extremely contracted, and required force to turn the limbs; there was no marks of violence on the back. Being only requested to view the body, and not wishing to conflict in any way with other physicians who, I learned, had held a post-mortem examination, I extended my investigation no further, and consequently am unable to give an opinion.

BERNARD HARNEY was called. He saw nothing unusual before the explosion, and smelt no kerosene or gas; I went down Montgomery-street from five to ten minutes after twelve o'clock, and saw MCGHEE on Washington-street, about 175 feet south of the saloon, in front of the Post-office, going toward York-street, about eight or nine minutes previous to the explosion; I then went up to DE RUNCEY and MCGHEE's rooms. To the foreman—I knew the bar-tender well; Mr. MCGHEE did not come back to the saloon while I stood there; the first explosion was sharp, and instantly the whole building was in a white flame; observed no smoke; the buildings have been there to my knowledge sixteen years.

THOMAS DE RUNCEY, son of the deceased, testified that he was at the store on Sunday all day; his father came once, and then again in the evening, when he said, "TOMMY, you had better go to bed;" the witness then went home and went to sleep; soon afterward was awakened by HUGH, the bartender, who took him to his mother in Bright-street; saw no one go down cellar that day; never heard father and MCGHEE quarrel; was often in the cellar, and saw nothing there but barrels and bottles; never saw father empty anything in the cellar.

Mrs. DE RUNCEY, widow of deceased, testified that she last saw her husband on Friday; had some knowledge of his business; never knew of his having kerosene in the store; never heard him speak of a dissolution of partnership; he never said what amount of stock he had; nothing was said about business the last time witness saw him.

Mr. S. H. MOORE testified to having passed the place at about half-past ten o'clock on Sunday night, and saw DE RUNCEY and MCGHEE leaning against the side of the building talking very earnestly. They were not more than a foot apart.

The doctor conducting the post-mortem examination testified that a post-mortem examination of the body of MCGHEE showed that most of the body was charred, and the tissues external to the bone on the right knee were absent; also those of the left fore-arm; there was nothing to indicate that death was caused by other means than suffocation; the surface of the liver, stomach and brain were unbroken DE RUNCEY's body was less charred than that of MCGHEE; the skull was badly burned; no wounds were found on the body to cause death; any force would fracture the skull in the condition it was found.

The jury adjourned at 6½ o'clock to meet again on Monday at 10 o'clock.

Daring Robbery in New-Jersey—The House of Ex-Senator Cattell Entered by Burglars.

The house of Hon. A. G. CATTELL, Ex-United States Senator, at Mechanicsville, N. J., was robbed on Thursday night, while Mr. CATTELL and the male members of his family were absent. Two masked men entered the house, and presenting revolvers at the heads of the frightened ladies, commanded them to make no noise upon peril of their lives. One of the burglars then went through the house, while his accomplice menaced the ladies. After securing their booty, which included watches, jewelry, and a silver service, presented to the Senator in recognition of his public services, by Philadelphia friends, the rascals fled. They afterward robbed the railway station. They have not yet been identified, but vigorous search is being made for them.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

The Thirteenth District Republicans—The Ring Denounced.

The Thirteenth Assembly District Republican Association met at No. 161 Eighth-avenue, corner of Eighteenth-street, last evening. Mr. CHARLES BLACKIE presided and presented a list of newly-appointed committees, as follows:

Executive Committee—George Gardiner, Isaac Doyton, Henry R. Adee, William Schleyel, Martin Munch, Charles H. Delamater, William Gerity, Charles H. Heyser, J. A. Cryan, Samuel Lappin, Noble McDonald, John Miller, Frederick G. Gedney, Clarence Mead, James Hepenstall and Wm. C. Zabriski.

Committee on Admissions—George A. Blakley, James Hunter, Richard Lappin, Samuel Reynolds and Joseph A. Lackey.

Finance Committee—Hugh Gardiner, William Orton, Samuel B. H. Vance, Wm. Borden and John Howe.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. HUGH GARDINER, and were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the Administration of Gen. GRANT we recognise that the soldier under whose successful leadership the rebellion was crushed, has been equally fortunate in the time of peace, and that as Chief Magistrate of the United States his conduct of civil affairs challenges the approbation of the nation he saved by the sword.

Resolved, That the Administration of Gen. GRANT, by virtue of its wise and liberal policy with other nations, has dignified and protected American citizens abroad, and encouraged emigration to our shores.

Resolved, That the economical and just policy of the administration of national affairs in its rapid reduction of taxation, the honest expenditure of public moneys, and the general creditable manner in which the revenue has been collected, presents a striking contrast to the deplorable condition of our City Government, characterized by reckless extravagance, woeful waste of public moneys, the centralization of power and wealth in the hands of an unscrupulous Ring, unparalleled advance of taxation, shameful disregard of the lives and privileges of American citizens, and the open truckling and surrender to a cowardly mob, and that today the accepted leaders of the Democracy are openly branded as thieves—a charge which they have thus far not challenged nor denied.

Resolved, That while the Administration of Gen. GRANT should receive the support of the people irrespective of party, the Democratic City Government of New-York is unworthy of the respect of the American citizen, whatever his race, religion or nationality.

Resolved, That the cordial and hearty thanks of the members of the Union Republican Association of the Thirteenth Assembly District are eminently due, and are hereby presented, to Messrs. SHULTZ and ORTON for their patriotic and impartial endeavors in the performance of their duties in reorganizing the Republican Party of this City, assigned them by the State Central Committee.

After thanking the TIMES for its valuable services in the cause of good government in its exposition of the shameless frauds of the Tammany Ring, the Association adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

The Republicans of the Tenth District.

A large meeting of the Republican Association of the Tenth Assembly District was held last evening at their rooms, Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A. After the routine business of the meeting was got through, the Chairman of the Committee on Admissions reported favorably on fifty-two names that were proposed at the last meeting. These parties were elected and invited to sign the roll. There were sixty-seven new names proposed for membership and referred to the proper committee. The following resolutions were offered by GEORGE S. MCWATTERS, and carried unanimously, and after resolving that the third Thursday in each month should be their regular meeting-night, the meeting adjourned:

Resolved, That while our sincere thanks are due to, and are hereby given to the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, *Standard*, and the New-York *Republican* for their earnest and persevering exposures of the frauds perpetrated by the Democratic Party in this City and State, we also tender our thanks to the editors of other papers of New-York, who, notwithstanding the attempts made by the Democratic Ring of this City, to bribe them into silence by advertising, &c., have nobly assisted in the general exposure.

Resolved, That we approve of the policy of office-holders taking a prominent part in political movements, but we do not approve, but condemn, the practice of their holding office by Democratic appointment, and, at the same time, insisting on being representatives of the Republican Party.

Resolved, That we believe it would be to the interest of the Republican Party of this State, to know the names of all persons claiming to belong to that party and at present holding positions under Tammany.

Call for an Early Meeting of the Republican State Convention.

The German Republican Central Committee, Mr. SIGISMUND KAUFMANN presiding, met at the Steuben House yesterday, when a report of the Committee of Organization was submitted and adopted, by which the claims of two rival District organizations in the Ninth Assembly District were disposed of. On motion of Dr. GERK a resolution was passed as follows:

Whereas, The political situation and the condition of the Republican Party renders it eminently necessary that the Republican State Convention should convene as soon as possible.

Resolved, That the Board of Officers is hereby directed to call upon the State Central Committee to convene the Republican State Convention at as early day as possible.

The Working Men's Union—Resolutions in Reference to the Frauds Tabled.

A regular meeting of the Working Men's Union was held, last evening, at No. 327 Bowery, Mr. JESSUP in the chair. A communication was received from Gov. HOFFMAN in reply to a letter requesting him to enforce the Eight-hour law at the Capitol in Albany, to the effect that he had no power over the Commissioners under whose direction the new Capitol was being constructed. Mr. CULBERT moved the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The Mayor has invited a Committee from the Chamber of Commerce to examine the accounts of the City Government in reference to the frauds charged against that body; and,

Whereas, The working men are also interested in the subject as tax-payers; therefore,

Resolved, That the Working Men's Union appoint a committee demanding the right of examining the accounts of the City in conjunction with the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

It was charged that the mover of the resolutions merely coveted notoriety, and they were lost by a large majority.

Port Chester Poisoning Case—Medicine Tampered With—Mother and Husband of the Victim in Jail.

The investigation in the case of the suspected poisoning of Mrs. SARAH ANTHONY, wife of JAMES ANTHONY, colored, of Port Chester, was continued yesterday by Coroner MEEKS, of Mount Vernon. Several witnesses previously examined were re-examined yesterday, and their testimony was of a very contradictory character from that given before. It was shown in evidence that a bottle which had been found on the premises occupied by ANTHONY and his wife, and by Mrs. KNAPP, mother of Mrs. ANTHONY, and which purported to contain some medicine prepared in accordance with a prescription given by Dr. HOYT, of Stamford, contained a quantity of arsenic. Dr. HOYT testified to having been called to attend Mrs. ANTHONY, and he handed Mrs. KNAPP a prescription for some medicine, but the contents of the bottle produced were not what he had prescribed, and on going to the drug-store where the prescription was prepared, Dr. HOYT's prescription was found to have been correctly copied into a book kept for that purpose, and that arsenic formed no component part of the medicine prescribed; but as the druggist who put up the medicine is absent from the village no further information on the subject could be obtained for the present.

Mrs. KNAPP testified that she gave the prescription of Dr. HOYT to her son-in-law, JAMES ANTHONY, to get the medicine. The latter denied emphatically that the prescription was given to him at all. It is apparent that the contents of that bottle caused the death of Mrs. ANTHONY, but whether the arsenic was put in by the druggist by mistake, or by the husband or mother of the deceased, is at present a mystery. On the return of the druggist it will probably be ascertained who called for the medicine prescribed, and the proceedings of the Coroner's inquest will be resumed.

The case is gradually increasing in interest. In consequence of the developments made yesterday Coroner MEEKS committed both Mrs. KNAPP and JAMES ANTHONY to jail for further examination.

Quotation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To an article in the *Express*, which says:

"Each tick of the clock for the last ten years has added $8 28 to our national debt, and every time the second hand has made a complete revolution, $496 80 have accumulated to that already heavy incubus."

The *Times* replies:

"Here is a sedative to this alarming statement: Since Gen. GRANT was elected President, every tick of the clock has taken away $3 22 of the national debt, and every time the second hand has made a revolution, $193 20 has been taken off from that rapidly melting incubus. If the *Express* man is fond of this kind of figuring, perhaps he will tell us how much per second Tammany has expended to make the total for thirty-one months one hundred and fifteen millions."

Thinking the "*Express* man" might not be so fond of figuring the other side, I thought I would occupy a few spare moments by doing it for him:

Tammany's expenditure per second	$3 58
Tammany's expenditure per minute	214 68
Tammany's expenditure per hour	12,880 62
Tammany's expenditure per day	309,139 78
Tammany's expenditure for thirty-one months	115,000,000 00

We suppose, however, Tammany has not yet got full steam up. When it does, it is probable that the City debt may equal that of the nation, war debt and all.

J. H. O.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 17, 1871.

THE NEW DISINFECTANT, BROMO CHLORALUM, is adapted to all conditions where prompt deodorizing and disinfection are necessary. It is entirely odorless and harmless, CONTAINS NO POISON, and being largely diluted when used, is cheaper than other articles. Prepared only by TILDEN & CO., No. 176 William-st. Sold by druggists generally.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The DAILY TIMES of Sunday, the 20th inst., will contain a selection of articles of interest to all classes of readers, and specially adapted for the family circle.

Besides the general features of our week-day issue, the Sunday edition contains a variety of original papers of a general and social character which are both interesting and valuable.

Among these will be found, in to-morrow's paper, a highly complete and exhaustive sketch of MODERN MISSIONS. A comprehensive and interesting outline will be given of the field of missionary labor, and many little-known facts recorded as to its history and triumphs.

Amusement and instruction will be found combined in a chatty and vivacious paper ON CRUTCHES, giving the experiences of a season of temporary lameness, and embracing the philosophy, the statistics, and the moral of the subject.

Under the department of CURRENT LITERATURE will be found two capital stories and a variety of interesting and amusing extracts from the newest books and periodicals.

THE DRAMATIC SUMMARY will be found full and varied. All the dramatic news, foreign and domestic, will be carefully given.

The column headed MILITARY GOSSIP will contain a full summary of matters interesting to members of our National Guard Regiments.

Our Sunday edition contains a full digest of the LATEST INTELLIGENCE received by mail and telegraph from all parts of the world up to the hour of going to press. The LOCAL REPORTS are invariably distinguished by fullness and accuracy, and a due proportion of letters from our special correspondents at the various news centres of the world, enhances the interest and completes the value of this edition.

With a circulation of a character exceptionally valuable to advertisers, the Sunday edition is specially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching, for business purposes, the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The extensive popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio of increase.

To insure proper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britian. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

Cholera, Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Sour Stomach, and all Bowel Complaints are speedily cured by DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. It takes away all soreness of the abdomen, soothes the stomach and restores its natural action. As a family remedy for the diseases so prevalent among children and adults during the Summer months, it is especially recommended, being prompt in its operation, perfectly safe, and easily administered. Sold by all druggists.

Dyspepsia—Cure Guaranteed.

This disease in its most obstinate form is immediately cured by Dr. T. M. SHARP's celebrated DYSPEPSIA PILL. Price, $1 per box. Principal wholesale office, No. 437 Canal-st., near Varick, and for sale by all druggists.

Royal Havana Lottery.

$330,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

More than 2,000 ladies testify to the importance of HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH as a valuable assistance in housekeeping, and a sure protection from burglars. Office, No. 7 Murray-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

CLOSE—PENDLETON.—At Albany, N. Y., Aug. 17, by Rev. Evert Van Slyke, WILLIAM J. CLOSE, of New-York, to Miss AMANDA, daughter of Lansing Pendleton, Esq., of the former place. No cards.

SMITH—OSBORNE.—At St. James Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 3, by Rev. Charles W. Homer, ROMEYN SMITH, of Brooklyn, to MARY E. OSBORNE, of Southbury, Conn. No cards.

SNELLING—SKELLENGER.—In New-York City, on the evening of Aug. 9, by Rev. Wm. Reid, HENRY H. SNELLING to MARY E., daughter of the late Eli Concklin.

DIED.

ACHENBACK.—On Thursday, Aug. 17, THOMAS ACHENBACK, in the 91st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Lutheran Church at Saddle River, on Saturday, Aug. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

ALEXANDER.—On Wednesday, Aug. 16, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Littlejohn, Montclair, N. J., AGNES W., wife of Capt. James Alexander, in her 28th year.

Funeral on Saturday at 1 P. M.

BRUCE.—On Thursday evening, 17th inst., JOHN M. BRUCE, in the 82d year of his age.

The funeral services will take place from his late residence, No. 7 Madison-av., on Monday, 21st inst., at 11 A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

CLARK.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on the 18th inst., at the residence of his parents, Dr. J. E. and Frances P. Clark, HENRY STILLMAN CLARK, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 340 Clinton-st., on Sunday, at 4 P. M.

CHESTER.—On the 16th inst., at Plainfield, N. J., JOHN CHESTER, aged 65 years.

Funeral services at Buffalo, N. Y., Sunday, Aug. 20.

COOPER.—Mr. CHARLES COOPER, at his residence, No. 1,103 Bushwick-av., corner Weirfield-st., Brooklyn, E. D., Aug. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., aged 64 years and 8 months.

The funeral will take place from his residence, as above, on Sunday, Aug. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family and members of Stanton-street Baptist Church, New-York, are respectfully invited to attend. Friends take the East New-York via Broadway cars to Weirfield-st. at the South-seventh-street Ferry, Williamsburg.

GORING.—On Monday, Aug. 14, JOHN P. GORING, aged 43 years, 1 month and 3 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend; also, the members of Polar Star Lodge, No. 245, F. and A. M., and the members of the B. R. P. Association; also, the Journeymen Sail-makers. Funeral takes place on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 7 Mangin-street, and from there to the East Baptist Church, corner Gouverneur and Madison sts.

HARRISON.—On Friday, 18th inst., at Yorkville, N. Y., REBECCA F., daughter of William and Rebecca Harrison.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEHMAN.—At Long Branch, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 17, after a short illness, in the 29th year of her age, PAULINE, the beloved wife of Emanuel Lehman, of this City, and daughter of Louis and Rosa Sondheim.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mrs. R. Lehman, No. 329 West 31st-st., on Sunday, Aug. 20, at 9 o'clock A. M.

MEEKER.—On Thursday, Aug. 17, RACHAEL A. MEEKER, in the 73d year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of Benjamin DeForest, 124th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Saturday, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

RUSSELL.—At Bellows Falls, Vt., on the 18th inst., ISAAC D. RUSSELL, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STEVENS.—JOHN W., infant son of John B. and Martha Stevens, aged 10 months and 15 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the parents' residence, No. 408 Graham-av., Williamsburg, at 2 o'clock P. M. Aug. 19.

THOMPSON.—On Friday, 18th inst., JOHN W. THOMPSON, in the 65th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in Monday's paper.

WEMMEL.—On Friday, Aug. 18, 1871, ANDREW A. WEMMEL, Sr., in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Mutual Lodge, No. 57, I. O. O. F.; Ark Lodge, No. 4, K. of P.; Hyatt Lodge, No. —, F. and A. M., are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1,180 Myrtle-av., corner Broadway, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHEELER.—On Thursday, Aug. 17, at South Norwalk, Conn., in the 22d year of her age, ANNA M., wife of C. L. Wheeler and daughter of F. E. and A. M. Quintard, of that city.

Funeral at 1½ P. M., on Saturday, 19th inst., from the residence of her parents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.

Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.

Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt-st., New-York, 8 o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.

We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
AGENTS, NEW-YORK.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 19, 1871, will close at this office on Tuesday at 11½ A. M., on Wednesday at 12 M., on Thursday at 12 M., and on Saturday at 12 M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

A WEEK'S VACATION CANNOT BE more enjoyably passed than by a visit to Niagara Falls. Everybody is going this season, the fare for the round trip having been reduced by the Erie Railway Company to $13, with only $1 extra charge each way for a seat in the superb drawing-room coaches. This is NEARLY FORTY PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE FARE BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. Trains leave Chambers-st. daily at 9 and 11 A. M., and 5.30 and 7 P. M., and 23d-st. fifteen minutes earlier. Tickets and seats can be secured at Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway, and at the Chambers-st. and 23d-st. Depots.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS OR demands of any kind whatever due now or to come due hereafter against the late firm of Mitchell & Read are requested to present the same for payment at once to the undersigned. C. H. READ.
HOFFMAN HOUSE, Aug. 18, 1871.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY of Cuba draws Aug. 1. Whole tickets, $32, currency. Shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, Agent, No. 194 Broadway.

BUSINESS—A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS man, competent and energetic, and capable of filling a responsible position, is open for an engagement. Has a Western acquaintance. Address W. F. A., Post-office.

FOR SALE—A STEWART FOOT LATHE Shears, 4 feet; swing, 9 inches. Price $60. Address G. J. E., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY,
APPLETONS' JOURNAL,
MONTHLY PART,
No. 29,
CONTAINING WEEKLY NUMBERS FOR AUGUST.
PRICE 40 CENTS.

Contains:

Eight Chapters of "GOOD-BYE, SWEET-HEART," by author of "Red as a Rose is She."
Four Chapters of "MORTON HOUSE."
Four richly Illustrated Articles.
A variety of other Illustrations with Portraits.
Numerous Short Stories, Papers of Travel and Adventure, Essays, &c.
A brilliant variety of "Table Talk," "Miscellany," "Scientific Notes," and "Literary Notes."

AFFORDING ALTOGETHER

A richer variety of illustration,
And
A greater quantity of literature,
Than are furnished in any other monthly magazine in the country.

For sale by all Book-sellers and News-dealers.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway, New-York.

"EVERYBODY OF CULTIVATION OUGHT TO BUY THIS BOOK."—*Albany Journal.*

THE COMING RACE.

"One of the most remarkable and beautiful satires ever published."—*New-York Sunday Times.*

Handsomely bound in cloth; price $1 25.

FRANCIS B. FELT & CO.,
New-York.

THE KIDNEY;
ITS
STRUCTURE, FUNCTIONS AND DISEASES.
BY
EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D.
44 pages. Price 50 cents.
J. S. REDFIELD, No. 140 Fulton-st.

CONTENTS:

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, its History; first Specimens shown in New-York in 1832.
The Laws that Govern the Kidneys.
The Skin and the Kidneys Compensate each other.
Intemperance and Excesses the greatest causes of Urinary Diseases.
Structure of the Kidneys and Bladder.
THE URINE; its Odor; Consistence and Constituents, quantity of each in 100 parts.
The Urine in Disease; its Indications.
Specific Gravity; Urea; Test.
Urate of Ammonia; Test.
GRAVEL; Mucus; Phosphates; Tests.
Sources of the Urates; Sugar in Healthy Urine; Test; Albumen; Test.
Blood; Bile; Pus; Test.
Examination of Urine and Treatment.
Bloody Urine; Stone in the Kidney.
STONE in the Bladder.
Suppression of Urine.
Retention of Urine: Spasmodic Stricture.
Instant Cure by the Urethrotome.
Treatment; Irritable Bladder.
Nocturnal Incontinence: Inflammation of Kidneys; Symptoms and Treatment.
BRIGHT'S DISEASE; Symptoms and Treatment.
DIABETES; Inflammation of Bladder.
Incontinence of Bladder; or, Paralysis.

"It is written in a clear, vigorous style, and can be understood by any person of ordinary education."—*New-York Sun.*

"A treatise full of instruction of the most valuable and practicable sort."—*New-York Times.*

SOME OF THE ABNORMAL CONDITIONS OF THE PELVIC ORGANS WHICH IMPAIR VIRILITY.

This tract consists of three lectures on Stricture, Varicocele, Hydrocele and Phimosis, with the author's treatment as practiced at his Private Hospital. By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. 44 pages, 8vo. Price 25 cents.

J. REDFIELD, No. 140 Fulton-st.

"Every line from the pen of Dr. Dixon is of great value to the whole human race."—*Horace Greeley.*

"Dr. Dixon has done more to elevate his profession than any man in its ranks. He is a man of the greatest practical tact."—*Atlas.*

"He is a surgeon in the highest sense of the term."—*London Lancet.*

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

The second edition for August of
APPLETONS' RAILWAY GUIDE
is now ready. Contents of August Guide:

I. A NEW GENERAL RAILWAY MAP OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA, representing all the railways in actual operation. This map alone is worth the price charged for the Guide, 25 cents.
II. ONE HUNDRED LOCAL RAILWAY MAPS, representing the principal most safe, sure and reliable routes of travel, West, South, North and East, opposite to which will be found the time-table of the line represented by the maps.
III. IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS, in reference to purchasing tickets, checking baggage and the routes of travel which they will find delineated by railway maps, upon which are the names of the stations, towns, villages and cities through which the trains pass.
IV. TOURIST GUIDE TO THE WATERING-PLACES, SPRINGS AND PLACES OF FASHIONABLE RESORT IN THE UNITED STATES. Saratoga, Niagara Falls, White Mountains, Lake Memphremagog, the Saguenay, Newport, Long Branch, the Adirondack Mountains, Lake George, Rocky Mountains, the Catskill Mountains, &c., &c., &c. This Tourist Guide alone is worth the price charged for the Guide, 25 cents.
V. MONTHLY ACCOUNT OF RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS.
VI. ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.
VII. TABLE OF RIVER AND LAKE DISTANCES IN THE UNITED STATES.
VIII. APPLETONS' RAILWAY GUIDE COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR.
IX. A LIST OF PROMINENT HOTELS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNION.
X. NEW TIME-TABLES, corrected to date.

ALL FOR 25 CENTS.

Important to Railway Travelers.—Be particular and see that you get APPLETONS' RAILWAY GUIDE. It can be found at all of the principal bookstores, book, periodical and news agencies, hotel and railroad ticket offices, and railways throughout the United States and in the Dominion of Canada.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway.

REMEMBER, ONLY 25 CENTS PER COPY.

READ SUNDAY EDITION OF POMEROY'S DEMOCRAT.

POMEROY'S DEMOCRAT, of to-morrow, will contain two intensely-interesting letters from the editor-in-chief, now traveling through the West. One of these letters is devoted to the Mormons and Gentiles of Salt Lake City, the other being the first of a series, written in Brick's characteristic and happy vein, from California.

In addition to these letters, it will present further illustrations of the grinding taxation to which the Tammany thieves are subjecting this hapless city, the result of which is practical confiscation of property.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR of the *Scalpel*, and operating consulting surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST OUT!

SCRIBNER'S FOR SEPTEMBER!

ANOTHER BRILLIANT NUMBER.

PICTURES FROM CANADA. By Dr. W. GEORGE BEERS, with splendid illustrations, including "The Old Canadian Trapper," "French Canadian Village," curious Costumes, &c.

MOUNTAIN VIEWS AND ADVENTURES. By J. T. HEADLEY. Illustrated.

SCENES FROM THE MARBLE FAUN. By W. L. ALDEN. Illustrated.

MERCATOR, THE PATH-FINDER OF THE SEAS. By Prof. WELLS. Illustrated.

EXPERIMENTS WITH HOME, the so-called "Medium." By JAMES RICHARDSON. Illustrated.

WHOSE WIFE WAS SHE! A powerful story, by SAXE HOLM, a new name in literature.

PETER BLOCH, A HARTZ LEGEND. By Mrs. WEISS.

Important papers on CHINESE SKILLED LABOR, the CO-EDUCATION OF THE SEXES, and THE RIVER OF EGYPT.

POEMS—THE SONGSTER, A MIDSUMMER CAROL, by E. C. STEDMAN. A WOMAN'S EXECUTION, Paris, May, 1871, EDWARD KING. THE ELMS OF OLD TRINITY, H. T. TUCKERMAN. THE CLOUD AND FIRE, SAMUEL WOLCOTT.

Dr. HOLLAND on "The Riot of Romanism," "Women in the Colleges," and "American Sunday-Schools."

THE OLD CABINET contains "The Ideal President," "Disgrace," "Thomas Moran's Portfolio."

HOME AND SOCIETY, "Aquaria," "Floors," &c.

CULTURE AND PROGRESS AT HOME AND ABROAD are full and interesting Departments.

The ETCHINGS consist of amusing scenes from Shakespeare.

SCRIBNER & CO.,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.
LIGHT SCIENCE FOR LEISURE HOURS.

A Series of Familiar Essays on Scientific Subjects, Natural Phenomena, etc. By R. A. PROCTOR, B. A., F. R. A. S., author of "Saturn and its System," "Other Worlds than Ours," "The Sun," etc. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price $1 75.

CONTENTS.—Strange Discoveries respecting the Aurora; The Earth's Magnetism; Our Chief Timepiece Losing Time; Encke, the Astronomer; Venus on the Sun's Face; Recent Solar Researches; Government Aid to Science; American Aims for British Science; The Secret of the North Pole; Is the Gulf Stream a Myth? Floods in Switzerland; A Great Tidal Wave; Deep-Sea Dredgings; the Tunnel through Mount Cenis; Tornadoes; Vesuvius; The Earthquake in Peru; The Greatest Sea Wave ever known; The Usefulness of Earthquakes; The Forcing Power of Rain; A Shower of Snow Crystals; Long Shots; Influence of Marriage on the Death Rate; The Topographical Survey of India; A Ship Attacked by a Swordfish; The Safety Lamp; The Dust we have to Breathe; Photographic Ghosts; The Oxford and Cambridge Rowing Styles; Betting on Races; Squaring the Circle; A New Theory of Achilles' Shield.

II.
DOMBEY AND SON.

Being the third issue of the new "Handy Volume" Edition of the works of CHARLES DICKENS. Published in cloth, extra handsomely stamped, 12mo. With Illustrations. To be completed in fourteen volumes—two volumes issued a month until completed. Previously issued: "Pickwick Papers," 1 vol., and "Oliver Twist" and "Christmas Stories," 1 vol. Price 75 cents each.

III.
MY HEROINE.

A Story. 1 vol., 8vo. Paper. Price 50 cents.

"My Heroine" is written with a simplicity and unassuming earnestness which give it a great charm. It is a natural and effective story of duty triumphing over passion, and affords some very effective and pathetic scenes.

Either of the above mailed, post-paid, to any address within the United States, on receipt of price.

THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1871,

is now ready, with an attractive list of brilliant contributors.

BAYARD TAYLOR,	BRET HARTE.
T. G. APPLETON,	HOWELLS,
CELIA THAXTER,	H. B. HUDSON,
WILSON FLAGG,	H. JAMES, JR.,
H. H.,	M. L. P.,
J. W. DEFOREST,	JAMES T. FIELDS,

And others.

ARTICLES AND WRITERS.

Bret Harte	I. The Romance of Modrono Hollow. II. A Greyport Legend.
Bayard Taylor	Twin Loves.
H. B. Hudson	Learning.
Wilson Flagg	The Field and the Garden.
M. L. P.	American Life in France.
W. D. Howells	Their Wedding Journey.
T. G. Appleton	The Flowering of a Nation.
James T. Fields	Reminiscences of Charles Dickens, with several Original Letters.
J. W. DeForest	Kate Beaumont.
H. H.	Encyclicals of a Traveler.
Celia Thaxter	In the Lane.
A. W.	Foreshadows.
H. James, Jr.	Watch and Ward.
Twenty Dollars	Reviews and Literary Notices.

TERMS:

. 35 cents a number; $4 a year. Two copies, $7; five copies, $16; ten copies, $30; and $3 for each additional copy.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1871.

CONTENTS:—"Jack Hazard and his Fortunes;" Chapter XXIV., "Lion's Stratagem;" Chapter XXV., "A Scene on the Canal;" Chapter XXVI., "Jack and Annie Felton;" Chapter XXVII., "How Lion got into Trouble," by J. T. TROWBRIDGE; "A Night's Adventure on the Ohio River," by MARTHA M. THOMAS; "Winnie Under the Apple Tree, (poem,) by ELIZABETH AKERS ALLEN; "Light and Shadow," by Mrs. SUSAN NICHOLS CARTER; "Baby or Bird! (poem,) by Mrs. S. M. B. PIATT; "The Girl who could not Write a Composition," Part II., by ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS; "The Crushed Urchin," by Mrs. J. P. BALLARD; "Monograms," by M. S. S.; "What we Caught at the Musquash Lake, by C. A. STEPHENS; "The Bird in the Rain," (poem,) by MARGARET MASON; "On Stilts," by GEORGE ASPENWALL; "Our Young Contributors;" "The Evening Lamp," containing Acrostic Charade, Illustrated Rebuses, &c.

. Twenty cents a number; $2 a year. An extra copy for five subscriptions. The ATLANTIC MONTHLY and OUR YOUNG FOLKS, $5; OUR YOUNG FOLKS and EVERY SATURDAY, $6.

For sale by all book-sellers and news-dealers.

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.,
Publishers, Boston.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., No. 713 Broadway, New-York, special agents for J. R. O. & Co.'s publications.

VAN NOSTRAND'S
ECLECTIC ENGINEERING MAGAZINE,

No. 3, Volume 5. For September. Now ready.

CONTENTS.

The Mont Cenis Tunnel, (illustrated;) The Earth a Magnet; Progress of the Iron and Steel Industries in Foreign Countries; King's Valveless Engine, (illustrated;) Accident to Railway Structures, (illustrated;) Shoeburyness Experiments; A Problem in Bridge Construction, (illustrated;) Restoration of the Place Vendome Column; Dutch Industry; The Transport of Explosives; Preservation of Sheet-iron Vessels; The Selection and Use of Stone for Engineering and Architectural Purposes, (illustrated;) Solar Heat—Its Influence on the Earth's Rotary Velocity; Concrete; Selenitic Mortar; The Natural History of Paving-stones; Application of Ammoniacal Gas as a Motive Power; Street Locomotion; New System of Mine Ventilation; M. Jansenn's Balloon Compass; The Hannibal Bridge; The Rigi Railway, (illustrated;) On the Durability of Cast and Wrought Iron for Engineering Structures; Stevens' Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., (illustrated.)

PARAGRAPHS—Iron and Steel Notes; Railway Notes; Engineering Structures; Ordnance and Naval Notes; New Books; Miscellaneous.

TERMS—Published in monthly numbers of 112 pages each, royal octavo, with illustrations, at $5 per annum. Single numbers, 50 cents each.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS commencing with Vol. 5, (July, 1871,) and wishing the work from its commencement, (January, 1869,) will be supplied with Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, neatly bound in cloth, for $18.

D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
No. 23 Murray-st. and No. 27 Warren-st.

NEW WORK ON BANKRUPTCY.
GAZZAM'S TREATISE.
Second edition just out.
For sale at all law bookstores.

THE CHAUTAUQUA EXPLOSION.

Further Details of the Disaster—The Buffalo Victims—The Law for the Inspection of Boilers—The Pennsylvania Sufferers.

Our exchanges bring still further accounts of the incidents attending the explosion of the steamer *Chautauqua*, at Mayville, on Lake Chautauqua, Monday morning, but no satisfactory explanation is given of the cause of it. The boat was built about twelve years ago, and has always been under the charge of Capt. MURRAY. At the time of the disaster, WILLIAM SMITH, the assistant engineer, was in charge, Mr. PHILLIPS, the regular engineer, being at home ill. When the explosion took place all the employes of the boat were upon the dock. It is said that the acting engineer states that when he left his post there were sixty pounds of steam up, and plenty of water in the boiler. The boiler was a new one last Spring, built by BRYAN, DILLINGHAM & CO., of Titusville. It was about 160-horse power. There were two low-pressure engines on the boat, one on each side of the boiler, which was situated near the centre of the boat. A practical engineer, who was thoroughly familiar with the boiler, says it was a very strong one.

The people living near say that the crash was terrific, and that it shook the buildings for miles around. It was very short and loud, and many said the sound resembled a falling tree. One lady, who was looking directly at the boat at the time of the explosion, says that she saw people thrown in the air higher than the tallest trees. The body of the negro barber was found, horribly mutilated, in the woods.

From the position of the boat, the bow pointing toward the shore, no bodies were blown far out into the lake. The people of the neighborhood were kind and attentive in their efforts to help the suffering wounded. Women tore clothing from their bodies to bandage the ghastly wounds, and all labored throughout the night to render aid. Many surgeons were present. From Jamestown Drs. Bemus, Ormes, Waterhouse; Dr. Record, of Dewittville, and Dr. Chase, of Mayville, as well as many others, were present, and rendered valuable assistance.

All that portion of the boat forward of the wheelhouses is a complete wreck to the water's edge, and a portion of the wheels are missing. The boiler is blown into fragments, the largest of which weighs several hundred pounds, and was found fifteen rods from the boat on the shore; it is the front end of the boiler, and in its course through the air cut off a tree-top, striking the earth at an angle of sixty degrees. A portion of the crown-sheet, weighing 300 pounds, was found a short distance from the larger portion. There are fourteen plates hanging to the crown-sheet, 4 by 6½ feet in size.

The general impression exists that the explosion resulted from over-pressure, though the engineer in charge says that he looked at the gauge two minutes before leaving the boat, and it marked sixty pounds, while he is positive there was plenty of water in the boiler. Various rumors are afloat regarding the conduct of officials connected with the boat, but none can be traced to a reliable source, and if there exists any foundation for such, the Coroner's investigation will doubtless bring them to light. Portions of the boat are scattered in all directions. An eye-witness states that he saw the body of a lady 100 feet in the air. This was doubtless the body of Mrs. COCHRANE, of Buffalo, which was found Tuesday morning about thirty rods from the scene of the disaster, in the lake.

THE BUFFALO SUFFERERS.

The foregoing is taken mainly from the Titusville (Penn.) *Herald*. From the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* we quote the following:

"We learn that Mr. and Mrs. COCHRANE had been sitting together at the stern of the *Chautauqua* just before the accident occurred. As the boat neared Whitney's Landing, owing to low water, she was run nose-on to the bank. The proceeding being somewhat novel to the passengers, several, including Mrs. COCHRANE, went to the side of the boat to witness the operation. Mr. COCHRANE did not feel particularly interested in the matter, and remained seated. The explosion occurred as has been stated, and a scene of the utmost horror resulted.

Search was at once instituted for the missing, and everything done to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded. Mr. COCHRANE, in company with other gentlemen, sought from 6 o'clock until midnight to find the remains of the deceased lady. The roily state of the water and the unsafe condition of the marshy and weedy bottom near the shore made it a difficult and dangerous task. The search was abandoned at midnight, but resumed at daybreak yesterday, and at 6 o'clock the body of Mrs. COCHRANE was found, distant about forty yards from the boat, lying in about two feet depth of water. A book which she had playfully snatched from her husband, who had become interested therein, with the remark, 'You must devote yourself to me the rest of the evening,' was found lying near the body. The dress of the deceased, we understand, was not badly torn, but marks of injury were found on her head and body, probably where she was struck by flying fragments. The remains were tenderly cared for, and brought home yesterday.

In this connection we would express, on behalf of those who have suffered such a deep and irreparable loss by this accident, the most grateful appreciation of, and thanks for, the generous assistance and truly sympathetic aid shown by the ladies and gentlemen living at Whitney's Landing and at Mayville. Everything that could be done to help the sufferers was done, and we are authorized to say that such philanthrophy will not be forgotten.

Mr. COOK, the young Buffalonian who was killed, was a barber by profession, and had been engaged at the Chautauqua House. We regret to learn that his body was badly mutilated. He was a fine young man, and his loss is deeply felt by his family and friends. We extend our sympathy to them in their affliction.

As there is considerable misunderstanding as to the exact reading of the law in relation to the inspection by Government officials of the boilers of vessels propelled by steam on such lakes as Chautauqua Lake, we publish herewith the exact ruling of the United States Supreme Court in a case bringing into question points applicable to this under discussion. Various decisions have been rendered in the District Court in matters of this kind, and the cases have been carried up to the highest Court. The case of the steamer *David Ball*, plying the Grand River, in Michigan, was so carried up, the question of amenability to the Inspection laws being disputed. The following is section 4 of the syllabus in this case, found in WALLACE's Reports of the United States Supreme Court:

> SEC. 4. And they constitute navigable waters of the United States within the meaning of the acts of Congress, in contradistinction from the navigable waters of the States, when they form in their ordinary condition by themselves, or by uniting with other waters, a continual highway over which commerce is or may be carried on with other States or foreign countries in the customary modes in which such commerce is conducted by water.

Chautauqua Lake is 800 feet above the level of Lake Erie, and has no navigable outlet. Hence vessels propelled by steam on that water are not amenable to the Government law as to inspection of boilers.

We had a visit this morning from a well-known gentleman, who was part owner of the ill-fated steamer *Chautauqua*, and in the course of conversation he stated that the boat was partially rebuilt last Spring and a new boiler put in. The boiler was built at Titusville, the contract being for the best quality of iron, and was put to the severest test by the manufacturers before its delivery. The engineer, Mr. PHILLIPS, was absent on account of sickness; and his assistant, who acted as fireman, was left in charge. This assistant, our informant states, had been with Mr. PHILLIPS four years; he had run the boat on many occasions heretofore, and is regarded as a competent and trustworthy man. Those interested in the *Chautauqua* can in no wise account for the explosion, and believed that everything connected with the vessel was in a safe and perfect condition. Mr. SKINNER, District-Attorney of Chautauqua County, officially visited the wreck yesterday for the purpose of obtaining information, and is said to have expressed the opinion that the explosion was one of those occurrences for which there was no accounting.

THE WOUNDED PENNSYLVANIANS.

Messrs. W. PEEBLES MILLER, ALFRED KREDEL and FRANK ANSHUTZ, the former from Pittsburg and the two latter of Alleghany, who were passengers on the ill-fated steamer, returned to their homes on Tuesday evening—not that they had completed their visit, but merely for the purpose of allaying the anxiety of their friends, who were in great excitement after reading the telegram published yesterday. From Mr. MILLER, who was least injured, the Pittsburg *Commercial* obtained the following statements respecting their painful experiences:

The explosion occurred about 6 o'clock P. M., while the boat was landing at Whitney's Point, wooding. Whitney's landing is six miles below Mayville, but Mr. MILLER states a companion nudged him some time before the boat stopped, and called his attention to the escaping steam, with the remark "that there was something wrong about the boiler." Mr. MILLER, (unacquainted with machinery, paid no attention to the hissing sound produced by the escaping steam, and, while wooding up, Messrs. D. L. CRAWFORD, son of Capt. WM. CRAWFORD, of SHOENBERGER & Co., this city, ALFRED KREDEL, Mr. ANSHUTZ and himself were standing on the deck near the bow of the boat. Suddenly there was a quivering and a loud report rent the air. This was all any of the crowd knew for several minutes.

Mr. MILLER was blown about forty feet from the boat into two feet of water. When he returned to consciousness he felt quite bewildered, and could scarcely move his head. He must have fallen on his left side, as his arm and leg were somewhat bruised. He looked about him as soon as he returned to sensibility, and a short distance from where he stood in the water he beheld KREDEL. ANSHUTZ was on land already, but CRAWFORD was nowhere to be seen. He called to KREDEL to know where CRAWFORD was, and received the answer that he had just gone up the bank quite injured. Mr. MILLER then heard a lady some thirty feet further out in the lake calling for assistance, and started toward her, but on the way struck her little child, which he conveyed to the shore, others going to the spot and rescuing the mother. The Pittsburgers, as well as the others, were badly scared, and did not care about inquiring as to the extent of the accident. Mr. KREDEL states that he was blown some fifteen feet into the water. Mr. CRAWFORD also fell into the water, and Mr. ANSHUTZ on land. The latter had the large finger of his right hand smashed, and the next one broken, which indicates that he must have fallen with the whole weight of his body upon his hand. Mr. KREDEL was bruised about the head and body, and Mr. MILLER received similar bruises. Mr. CRAWFORD was badly scalded on the right leg, and his right collar-bone was broken. All the bodies, with the exception of that of Mrs. COCHRANE, were recovered the same evening, and before the Pittsburghers left the scene of the explosion, an inquest had been begun upon the body of the colored barber of the Chautauqua House. Mr. KREDEL, of Alleghany, was leaning upon his cane when the explosion occurred. The cane snapped in two like a wisp of straw, and scarce had his support been knocked from under him, when he was sailing through the air some distance from the boat.

Additional Particulars.

The Jamestown *Journal* comes to us with a full report of the disaster, the list of casualties being the same as we heretofore published. We copy from its account of the catastrophe:

"Among the many wonderful escapes of passengers from death or injury was that of Mr. DAN. P. EELLS, who sat between the two wheelhouses on the upper deck. He was sitting by the side of Mr. ALVIN PLUMB, and when the explosion occurred says that he was very gently impelled a short distance back, so faintly that he scarcely felt the impulse. He was not even thrown from his chair until after the explosion, when the supports from beneath being removed, let the deck 'cave in.' He then got up, and turning round, saw Mr. PLUMB lying over the edge of the deck, his leg broken and seriously injured. He thought him dead, and turned to see whereabouts his wife and child were. His wife, seeing him on the deck from where she lay, asked him if he was hurt, and he responding 'No,' the poor woman cried, 'Thank God!' and sank back prostrate. Mr. EELLS is a man of cool nerve, and rendered great assistance at the wreck, and in removing bodies from the *débris*.

A second and even more singular escape was in the case of Mr. BEN. GARFIELD. He was standing in the extreme bow of the boat, and was blown about ten rods through the air, landing on 'all fours' in the mud and flags, with only a severe cut on the left hand. He picked himself up and started on a dead run for, where he knew not. He soon came to his senses, however, and returned and assisted in the removal of the wounded. Dr. A. S. RICHARDSON, of Bemus Point, was standing on the deck behind the wood-pile, and distinctly heard the iron tear, followed by a cloud of darkness. He says that he instinctively shut his eyes, expecting to be scalded, but the wood-pile saved him. He was thrown about twenty feet backward into the rushes, and as the vacuum filled he was drawn toward the boat, and over the body of Capt. MURRAY.

The most terrible event connected with the explosion was in the case of the party under the guardianship of Mr. EELLS. For some time past his family have been stopping with Mrs. HOPKINS, of Westfield, a relative of his wife. On Saturday he came from Cleveland to spend the Sabbath with his family, intending to return on Monday. Being earnestly entreated by his friend and daughters, and his family, to remain over one day longer and visit Jamestown he finally consented, taking passage on the *Chautauqua* Monday morning. Of that party of seven pleasure-seekers, who visited our town yesterday noon, full of life and hope, only three now remain, and two of those are in a critical condition.

The case of Mr. and Mrs. COCHRANE, of Buffalo, is perhaps the saddest of all. Both young people, in the full enjoyment of life, they left their home Monday morning for a trip over our delightful lake. As the boat landed at the dock the husband sat near the cabin reading a book, and his wife stepped up to him and playfully snatched the book from his hand, saying, 'If you won't go to the bow of the boat with me, you can't read,' and turning on her heel walked to the railing, and leaning over watched the process of loading. While thus situated the crash came, and one was taken and the other left—she, no one knew where, and he pacing the boat and wharf almost frantic with grief. All night long this poor heart-broken man was searching the wreck and surroundings, anxiously looking for his lost wife.

And still another pitiful case is that of Mrs. PERRY AIKIN and her mother, Mrs. DEVEREAUX. They had been in town nearly all day, and were on their way to visit a brother and son, an inmate of the asylum at Dewittville—his reason dethroned, the result of starvation in a rebel prison during the late rebellion.

At the hour of writing the cause of the explosion is enveloped in mystery. Capt. MURRAY says he was in the engine-room but a short time before the boat ran into the dock, and the gauge showed sixty pounds of steam. He spoke to his fireman concerning the water, and was assured that she had three cocks. Cautioning them to use extraordinary care as his engineer was absent, he went on deck to superintend the landing. His statement is fully corroborated by the acting engineer, who says the water was up and only sixty pounds of steam. On the other hand, BEN. GARFIELD, who sat before the furnace drying his boots when the boat touched the wharf, says the gauge showed seventy-five pounds of steam. Another gentleman who passed the gauge when the boat was lying at the wharf, says it marked eighty-five pounds. The boat was at the wharf some ten minutes before the explosion occurred, a strong fire in the arch, as is usual while lying at dock, the pumps still, and undoubtedly making steam very fast. The probabilities are that not less than 100 pounds of steam were marked on the dial when the explosion took place. The boiler was a new one put in this Spring, and the pressure must have been very great, as not a particle of it remains about the boat. An accident so terrible in its details as this cannot be put aside with the simple announcement that 'it is done and can't be helped.' The blame must be placed where it belongs, wherever that may be, and those who are responsible for the lives sacrificed must pay the penalty.

In answer to the call for help, restoratives, bandages and shelter for the wounded, and suitable clothing for the victims, the noble, generous-hearted farmers and their families were the first to respond. Their houses and their all were freely offered for their relief, and everything that humanity could suggest or sympathy dictate was done. Of those who bore the brunt of this hardship were Mr. A. H. WHITNEY, Mr. ALONZO WHITNEY and Mr. NORMAN NEWBURY, and their families. Each of these three houses was in reality a dead-house, and all night long did these brave women and men minister to the wants of the wounded and dying. Prompted from no other motive than for the sake of suffering humanity, their actions were truly noble and generous, and their names will long be held in memory by those whose friends were placed under their care."

Buenos Ayres Relief Fund.

ALEXANDER OSTRANDER, of No. 33 Park-row, has received the following contributions in aid of the sufferers from the yellow fever plague at Buenos Ayres, South America, up to the 18th inst.:

A. Brigham, Bald Mount, Penn.	$5
C. Blum, New-York City	1
Mrs. R. B. Connolly, New-York City	50
G. Shiff, New-York City	1
D. Appleton & Co., New-York City	250
Tinsley Jetter, Bethlehem, Penn.	10
James Lyon, Oswego, N. Y.	5
Joseph Carr, Petersburg, Va.	5
G. W. Ells, Davenport, Iowa	50

Real Estate Transactions.

No business pertaining to real estate was transacted at the Exchange Sales-room yesterday, but Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. sold, by order of O. K. KING and JOHN SEDGWICK, assignees, the assets of the estate of LATHROP, CADY & BURTIS, bankrupts, consisting of notes, drafts and balances of accounts. Mr. CYRUS D. PRESCOTT, the principal creditor of the above firm, purchased the whole of them for the sum of $6,125.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

RIKER & CO., NO. 64 WEST 33D-ST., second door from Broadway, have for sale, in 34th-st., three story, high stoop, brown stone, 23x55x100; also, four story, brick, English basement, both cheap. Also, three elegant houses in 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; two first-class, 22x60, in 49th-st., (leasehold,) $35,000 each; one in 50th-st., $23,500.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Country Homes.

THE CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, houses and lots, land by the acre or in blocks, mostly near stations. The advantages of this line of road as a place of residence will be more and more appreciated as the Company are laying two additional tracks to Somerville, giving greater facilities for passenger-trains. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 160 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $20,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

AT PRIVATE SALE ON HUDSON, above Poughkeepsie, magnificent large country seat, fine house, barns, groves, lawns, meadows, drives, splendid woods, mountain and river views unsurpassed. Terms low and easy. Address Box No. 297, Saratoga Springs.

FOR SALE—$13,000—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., only a few minutes' walk from depot, a fine stone mansion, 47x26½, with ten large rooms, all in good order, gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, &c., good garden. Terms easy. Full particulars of the owner, No. 150 Canal-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RICHMOND HILL

Long Island,

NEW
YORK
C.H.
Brooklyn
L.I.R.R.
South Side R.R.
Richmond Hill
Jamaica

Is a railroad station and beautiful village seven miles from the Roosevelt-street Ferry, by South-side Railroad, and two miles west from Jamaica, being at the junction of the railroad with Myrtle and Fulton avs. It has an elevated grade, and is handsomely laid out with streets, avenues and parks, improved with new and elegant buildings, ornamental trees, and Macadamized sidewalks; thoroughly drained; perfectly healthy; the whole tract of over 200 acres restricted against nuisances, and so located as to command a full view of the ocean off Rockaway, and of the surrounding country.

COTTAGES AND MANSARD-ROOF DWELLINGS IN VARIETY, AND ELIGIBLE LOTS AND VILLA SITES FOR SALE.

The place is suitable for residence throughout the year; climate milder in Winter and cooler in Summer than that of the interior; the surrounding country beautiful and roads excellent; churches and schools near by, and access to the City rapid, frequent and cheap; time to ferry at South Seventh-st., 30 minutes; fare, 15 cents; yearly commutation, $48. Property at this point purchased at present rates will rapidly enhance in value.

Apply to O. B. FOWLER, Agent, near the station,
or R. R. HAZARD, JR.,
Real Estate Broker,
No. 110 Broadway, (basement.)

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

FRUIT FARMS FOR SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, 1871, at noon, on the premises, on easy terms, to be made known at the sale,

Two farms, situated on and divided by the public road between Somerville and Liberty Corner, Somerset County, N. J., about a mile and a half from the latter place. One contains 54 and the other 34 acres, with dwelling houses, barns, &c.

The orchards consist of about 3,500 peach-trees and 1,500 pear-trees, some of which are now in bearing.

The West Line Railroad, it is expected, will have a depot in the vicinity of Liberty Corner. The reason why the places are to be sold is the death of the recent occupant.

The horses, wagons, farm implements, &c., and the household furniture, together with the growing peaches, will be sold at the same time.

Further particulars may be obtained at W. & C. SMITH'S fruit-store, No. 197 Broadway, New-York, or at the "Ten Eyck House," Somerville, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for a season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED house on 30th-st., near 5th-av., to a private family only, for three years, on reasonable terms. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE ON 48TH-st., near Broadway; rent, $225 per month to private family. DYE & CURTISS, No. 506 6th-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—OFFICE OR DESK ROOM. NO. 24 Dey-st., Room No. 2.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY without children, a well-furnished three-story house; must be above 14th-st., and between 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating rent and locality, C. F., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—EITHER up or down town, a medium-sized building for light commercial purposes. Apply to BLISS, KEENE & CO., Gilsey House, City.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED FOR a private family; the most satisfactory references will be given; rent must be moderate. Address L. A. Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership existing under the name of JOHN A. ZEREGA & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN A. ZEREGA,
JACOB BERRY.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore subsisting between the subscribers under the names of JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., in Paris and TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., in New-York, will be dissolved on the first day of September next by mutual consent. Mr. EBEN KIMBALL will continue to sign the firm names at New-York by procuration while in settlement.

JAS. W. TUCKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.
PARIS and NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1871.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership to commence on the first day of September next, to do a General Domestic and Foreign Banking Business at New-York and Paris under the names of WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., at No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, and ANDREWS & CO., at No. 10 Place Vendome, Paris. Mr. EBEN KIMBALL will at New-York sign both names of the firm by procuration.

GEORGE WALKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS,
HENRY TURNBULL.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing between the undersigned under the firm name of MORITZ & KLEIN, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All liabilities will be paid and claims collected by M. MORITZ, at No. 98 Franklin-st.

M. MORITZ,
D. A. KLEIN.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1871.

REWARDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1871.

A REWARD OF FIVE THOUSAND dollars ($5,000) will be paid for the discovery, and evidence leading to the conviction, of the person who willfully caused a false and forged account of the burning of the Company's steam-ship HENRY CHAUNCEY to be published in the morning journals of this date.

By order.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st.,
corner of Crosby.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS Plimpton bedstead, black walnut, nearly new; will sell for half price. Call at No. 232 East 62d-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, Nos. 134 and 136 E. 18th-st. Marble and Marbleized Mantles, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments and Grave-Stones, at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.; marble and marbleized mantels, head-stones, new designs, cheapest in City.

COAL.

EIGHTEENTH WARD COAL AND Wood office, No. 42 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., the most reliable place in the City to get a good article; full weight warranted or forfeit coal.
J. W. HICKEY, Office Agent.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—WHEREAS, THE Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad Company of Missouri, (Boonville extension,) by their deed of mortgage, dated the 23d day of June A. D. 1869, and recorded in the County of Cooper, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book A, page 429, and in the County of Moniteau, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book 1, pages 94-7, did convey to James M. Nelson, William E. Burr and George T. M. Davis, the property, rights and franchises therein described, as follows, to wit: "The railroad lying and being in the State of Missouri, between the City of Boonville on the Missouri River and the town of Tipton on the Pacific Railroad, together with all rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, fences, bridges, station-houses and other buildings, engine-houses and other property appertaining to said railroad, together with all and singular the rights, privileges and corporate property and franchises of said Railroad Company, and all appurtenances to the above-described premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining;" which conveyance was made to secure the payment of the principal and interest of two hundred first mortgage bonds of one thousand dollars each, issued by the said Company and certified and countersigned by the said Nelson, Burr and Davis, or one or more of them, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York; and whereas, it was provided in said deed that, if the interest on any of such bonds should not be paid when due, and after presentation and demand of payment, and if such interest should remain in arrears for three months, it should be lawful for the undersigned, on the written request of the holders of not less than one-tenth part of said bonds then outstanding, first having given notice of such default to the County Court of Cooper County, and the Mayor of the City of Boonville, to cause said property to be sold at public auction as provided in said deed; and whereas, the interest, which became due on the 1st day of July, 1870, and Jan. 1, 1871, was not then paid, although presentation and demand of payment were duly made, and the same has remained in arrears for more than three months, and is still wholly unpaid, and the holders of more than one-tenth of said bonds have, in writing, requested us to cause said property to be sold. Now, therefore, we, the undersigned trustees, in compliance with the provisions of said deed, will, on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1871, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, proceed to sell the above-described property, rights and franchises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, and the purchase money shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds of said Company, secured by said deed, according to the provisions of the same.

WILLIAM E. BURR,
GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
JAMES M. NELSON, } Trustees.
JULY 8, 1871.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL sell by Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, on the 23d day of August, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, two hundred and forty bonds of the par value of $500 each, of the Newark, Bloomfield and Montclair Horse Railroad Company, delivered to Austin Myres as collateral for the payment of certain promissory notes of Nathan Randall, amounting to $60,000.

DALY & SYME,
Attorneys Estate of A. Myres, Deceased,
No. 82 Cedar-st., New-York.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Aug. 19, at 11½ o'clock, within their store:
300 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Landing ex *Dacian*.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE MANHATTAN ENGRAVING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of The Manhattan Engraving Company, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MYER FINN, bankrupt.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—The said bankrupt having applied to this Court for leave to discontinue said matter and withdraw the petition and schedule therein from the files of this Court, upon the ground that all of the indebtedness of said bankrupt has been settled. By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors of said bankrupt and other persons in interest to appear on the 23d day of August, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at Chambers of said District Court, before Edgar Ketchum, one of the Registers of said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 83 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, and show cause why the said application for discontinuance and withdrawal should not be granted.—Dated Aug. 11, 1871.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au11-law3wSa.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISADOR FRANK, CHARLES FRANK, and LOUIS P. FRANK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of sale.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of the sale at public auction on the 30th day of August, 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the auction-rooms of Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co., Nos. 112 and 114 Duane-st., in the City of New-York, of the following-described articles and property of the estate of the said bankrupts, that is to say: About 835 dozen cloth and fur caps, about 50 pieces woolens, 9 pieces silk plush, sundry manufactured furs, dressed skins, kid skins, hat-bands, braids, elastic unfinished work.

CHARLES VANNIER,
Assignee of the estate of Isador Frank, Charles Frank, and Louis P. Frank.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT A. FISHER, bankrupt.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 30th day of June, A. D. 1871.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Robert A. Fisher, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au5-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. ROSENBLATT and GEORGE S. ROSENBLATT, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding, on the 9th day of August, 1871, the subscriber will, on the 21st day of August, 1871, at 11 o'clock, sell the personal property of the bankrupts, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, at No. 314 Canal-street, consisting of a lot of ribbons, flowers, milliners' trimmings, &c., &c.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1871.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the 31st day of July, A.D. 1871.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOSEPH STRONG, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au19-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—FRANCIS J. FREEL, as guardian, &c., of JAMES J. GRAY, an infant, against HENRIETTA PAYNE, Helen M. Morgan, Richard B. Westbrook, Sereno N. Smith, William H. Hassard, William Cahill, Julia Peck.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court House, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Willoughby-street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, July 6, 1871.

A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
jy22-law6wSa* No. 13 Willoughby-street, Brooklyn.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
PENSION OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office, until the 1st of September, (proximo,) for eight hundred thousand (800,000) lithographed checks, for the use of the various Pension Agencies (fifty-nine in number) for the year 1872. Samples can be seen at this office, or at any United States Pension Agency.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder, with two competent sureties, that the bidder is engaged in the business of lithographing, and has the requisite facilities for the performance of the contract for which the bid is made, in a satisfactory manner.

The proposal and guarantee should be superscribed with the place of residence of the signers, and the proper date.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

J. H. BAKER,
Commissioner of Pensions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSIONERS of Pharmacy would respectfully notify all druggists and prescription clerks that by calling at his office, No. 72 Union-place, he will appoint a time for their examination.

LOUIS G. BRANDA, Secretary.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The fourteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, 1871, and will continue until May 15, 1872. The full course of instruction is completed in two terms or in about twenty months. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Address, for catalogues or other information, at No. 37 Lafayette-place,

THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

AN AMERICAN LADY OF EDUCATION and refinement, understanding music thoroughly, desires a situation as governess, companion or housekeeper; location immaterial. Address S. E. T., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER by a young man who has had six years' experience, four as principal of an academy, and two as instructor of Latin and Greek in a popular seminary. Address E. H. DICKINSON, Meriden, Conn.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS should apply now to American School Institute, No. 14 Bond-st. Demand for next session is now brisk.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS STEERS'
English and French Boarding and Day SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, No. 51 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The Boys' Class, No. 69 West 11th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical and Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical and English Studies and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution.
A thoroughly-organized Military Department, Riding-School with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—No. 875 Broadway, is open day and evening for Fall pupils. Students can secure private desks and be qualified practically for business.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
Fall Term will commence
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.
Miss Comstock will be at home from Sept. 10.
For circulars address as above.

MISS KINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH
Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children,
Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av.,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.
Address by letter until Sept. 5.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 18. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application. Until after removal, carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young ladies. French, language of the school.
Opens Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars of
SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 620 5th-av.
English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 19. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY,
FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
Old Hadley, Mass.
The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1871. For circulars and particulars address the Principals.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and day school for Young Ladies and Children, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st.-st., New-York. Will commence its Fifteenth year Sept. 21, 1871. For full information send for catalogue.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

OSSINING INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES
At Sing Sing, N. Y.,
will reopen Sept. 18. For particulars or prospectus address the Principal, Miss S. M. VAN VLECK.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 101 EAST 38TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Full term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 49th-st.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

MISS BANNEY'S
Boarding and day school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL
For young ladies, Flushing, L. I., will reopen Sept. 12.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. A higher and more practical Course of Instruction will be given here than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country. Re-opens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

A PLEASANT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR MISSES.—Superior advantages for thorough education, combined with home privileges, healthful out-of-door exercise and attention to manners. English branches, modern languages, Latin and music taught. Location central and charming, near New-Haven. City references. Circulars at No. 701 Broadway, or address Miss CALHOUN, Cheshire, Conn. Fall term commences Sept. 19.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—WITH superior advantages for advanced and well-prepared students. Terms moderate. Next session opens Sept. 6. To secure admission, apply immediately. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., N. Y., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da SILVA and Mrs. ALEX. BRADFORD. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL" FOR Children, and PRIVATE RECITATION-ROOMS for LADIES, reopen Sept. 21. Object: The physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to ladies not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Established 1849. Opens Sept. 11, 1871. A thorough and systematic course of study. Preparatory class for Vassar College. For catalogue, address GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with much personal care and culture provides the best educational advantages found in European or home schools. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 13. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, on TUESDAY, the 26th of September.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and day-school for young gentlemen.—170th-st. and Kingsbridge road, N. Y. 17th year. The school will reopen Sept. 15. V. PREVOST, Prin'l. Circulars at G. Lespinasse's, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Methodist Building, corner 11th-st. and Broadway, opens Aug. 1. Students can enter at any time. Send or call for a circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Sing Sing, N. Y., (formerly Mr. Churchill's school,) Rev. J. BRECKENBRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The third year will begin Sept. 19.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New-York; reference to former patrons; Principal at Astor House Fridays, from 1 to 4. Address, at Unionville, N. Y., S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars sent on application.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego, County, New-York, reopens 31st of August, for both sexes; expense, $190 per year. Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Mamaroneck, on Monday, Sept. 4. Circulars can be procured at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., N. Y.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 56 Washington-st.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT East Hampton, Long Island, N. Y. Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Principal.

MISS. E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDing School for young ladies reopens Sept. 12. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, for both sexes, at Claverack, N. Y. Term opens Sept. 4. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Pres.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 19.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

INSTRUCTION.

JAUDON INSTITUTE,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
No. 3 East 37th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21.
A few boarding pupils will be received.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S
MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.,
REOPENS SEPT. 14, 1871.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 East 36th-st., third door from Park-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is given to Drawing and Painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
Application can be made at the above address.

EUROPEAN BOARDING AND DAY
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 23 East Kinney-st., Newark, N. J.
School in session from Sept. 18 to June 16. Mr. and Mme. HARMEGNIES devote their entire time to the school, and, having secured the services of a thorough and accomplished teacher of English, are prepared to furnish their pupils every facility for a thorough education in English, French and German. French and German are the languages of the family, and pupils may speak one or both as their parents determine. Particular attention paid to music. A limited number of boarding pupils will find every home comfort, combined with superior facilities for requiring a finished education. Address Rev. P. HARMEGNIES.

VASSAR COLLEGE
Will open its next year, Sept. 20, 1871, when examinations of candidates for admission will begin. Application, stating the name of the young lady, and the Post-office address of her father or guardian, should be made, without delay, to J. N. SCHOU, Esq., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who will send to each applicant a catalogue giving full information respecting the College.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.
This day school will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course; daily instruction and practice in French and German; class of Belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.
MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies and children,
NO. 53 WEST 47TH-ST.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.,
Will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER
Will open a
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children, on the 20th of September next at her residence, No. 7 Grammercy Park, (corner East 20th-st.) Miss PEGRAM will be associated with Mrs. BLEECKER, and will have special charge of the higher English branches.

MME. C. MEARS,
NO. 222 MADISON-AV.,
Three doors above 36th-st.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.
For circulars address as above.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
NOS. 136, 138 AND 140 MONTAGUE-ST.
The Fall session of this English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will open Sept. 18.
For circulars apply at the Seminary, or address the subscriber at Buffalo, N. Y., till Sept. 1; after that at the Seminary. CHARLES E. WEST, LL.D.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y. Principal.

NEW-JERSEY MILITARY INSTITUTE.
On the Delaware, near Trenton, N. J.
Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal.
The best always. Send for a circular.

MISS WHITCOMB'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home.
CHARLES G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. $300 per year pays for board and tuition (no extras) in this well-known institution. Send for a catalogue. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL
FOR BOYS,
ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Will be reopened Sept. 11.
J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

EARNEST TEACHING.
Common sense management.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Reopens Sept. 14.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 59 West 42d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 25. Address as above.

MISS MARY Y. BEAN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, at No. 110 West 42d-st., near Reservoir Park, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871.

MISS C. MERLE'S
English and French Boarding and Day School
FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.,
Between Madison and 5th avs.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE,
HASTINGS, ON HUDSON.
A Boarding School for twelve boys.
Opens Sept. 13. Terms, $400 per year.
O. WINTHROP STARR, Principal.

MISS HARRIS'
HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
White Plains, N. Y. Terms moderate.
School will reopen Sept. 18.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC—The oldest and best music school in America, REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 4, 1871.
THE OFFICES will be open for the reception and classification of pupils on and after MONDAY, Aug. 28. INSTRUCTION PRIVATE and in CLASSES in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the Modern Languages.
ALL APPLICATIONS for admission, and inquiries relating to the school must be made at the GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES, No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York; No. 102 COURT-ST., near State, Brooklyn. THE DIRECTORS have arranged to give lessons at the residence of pupils when desired.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER will open their French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, (formerly known as the Pension Nieman-Allemeyer, at Neuilly, near Paris, France,) at No. 36 East 35th-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address by letter, until Sept. 1, Mlle. MATHILDE CHARBONNIER, Security Bank, No. 319 Broadway.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LAdies and misses, at Fair Haven, on the Shrewsbury. Terms liberal; superior advantages; lessons in music, French, drawing, &c. For references, circulars, &c., address Mrs. S. E. C. HARWOOD, Fair Haven, near Red Bank, N. J.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars concerning it, apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at GEO. R. LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 812 Broadway.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 4, 1871. For circulars, apply to Miss ROBERTS, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A Boarding School for twenty boys, in Southern Berkshire; presents every advantage in its location, grounds, buildings, faithful instruction, home influences. I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st.; limited to forty-three boys; room for three boarders. Circulars at G. P. Putnam & Sons', and at the school.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN HER Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET her classes for little girls, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

THE MISSES LANE WILL OPEN A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 49 West 48th-st. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—The next term of twenty-eight weeks will open Sept. 13.
EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

MME. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 175 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, will commence its eighteenth annual session Sept. 18.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 793 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass.—Fall Term begins Sept. 13, 1871. Send for catalogue.
HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 14. Apply early for catalogues or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys. Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—SEATS FREE.—THE congregation will worship SUNDAY MORNING in GRACE CHURCH at 11, and in the EVENING in the CHAPEL, in East 14th-st., at 7½. Sermon by the Rev. W. T. EGBERT. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, Protestant Episcopal, Association Hall, 23d-st. and 4th-av., Rev. U. SCOTT, D. D., Rector.—Divine services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Seats all free. Strangers cordially invited.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts., Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, Pastor.—Rev. F. P. TOWER will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. W. P. SMITH at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Experience-meeting SATURDAY EVENING. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—SUNDAY, 20th, Rev. FRANCIS ASBURY MASON, of the Tennessee Conference, will preach MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Camp-meeting and prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Divine service will be held on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The pulpit will be occupied by Rev. H. W. BALLENTINE.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector.—Summer services, 1871. Holy Communion every SUNDAY at 7 o'clock A. M. Morning prayer and sermon, 10½ o'clock A. M. Evening prayer, 5 o'clock P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services; Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; preaching by Rev. S. K. ALLEN, of New-Jersey, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; ladies' Bible-class at 2½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 8 P. M.

S. S. SNOW, THE MAN OF GOD SO GROSSly belied by the filthy *Herald* reporters, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M.; seats free. Subject—*The Three Unclean Spirits, and the Battle of the Great Day of God.*—Rev., xvi., 13, 14.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, REV. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor, corner 55d-st. and 3d-av.—Services SUNDAY, Aug. 20. Preaching at 10½ A. M.; Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.; preaching at 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. B. CLEAVER, of Brooklyn.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Services are held every SUNDAY in the Chapel of the Institution at 3 P. M. Singing by the children. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

AT THE WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near Grand-st., New-York City.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock. Young men's prayer meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free. JOHN S. HAUGH, Pastor, No. 5 Willett-st.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., near 4th-av., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY, during August and September, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. All the sittings in this Church are free.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of Christopher and Bedford sts.—Services as usual during the month of August. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JOHN J. BROUNER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT, D. D., will preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*The Ministry of Angels*—Heb., i. 14. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock.

REV. J. L. M. CURRY, D. D., OF Richmond, Va., will preach in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., on SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

NEW-YORK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Houston and Thompson sts., Rev. W. W. PAGE, Pastor.—Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ A. M., by Rev. MATTHEW C. JULIEN. Strangers cordially invited.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Broome and Ridge sts.—This church will be opened for Divine worship SUNDAY, Aug. 20, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. JAMES INGLIS will occupy the pulpit.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Rev. L. S. WEED will preach at 10½ A. M. on SUNDAY, and at 7½ P. M. EVENING subject—*Judas*. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. CHARLES F. LEE WILL EXchange with Rev. Mr. FRANCIS, Fifth Universalist Church, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., on SUNDAY, 20th August, 1871, at 10½ A. M. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

REV. G. W. HEACOCK, D. D., OF BUFfalo, will preach SUNDAY EVENING, Aug. 20, at 7½ P. M., in the Morning Star Sunday-school Hall, No. 130 West 24th-st. You are cordially invited. Seats free.

ELDER WILLIAM HIMES, OF THE Advent Christian Times, will preach at No. 403 Grand-st. at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M., and at No. 138 West 24th-st. at 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, Aug. 20.

SERVICE OF SONG—ASSOCIATION Hall, 23d-st., corner 4th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Address by Mr. GEORGE M. VAN DERLIP.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. ANDREW LONGACRE, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Young people's prayer meeting SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, 20th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av., corner of 42d-st.—Divine service and sermon on every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

REV. G. W. HEACOCK, D. D., OF Buffalo, will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., during the month of August. Services at 10½ A. M.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Preaching services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. JOSEPH GAMBLE, of Cincinnati.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of 4th-av. and 22d-st. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. The EVENING service will be omitted during August.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH-AV., corner of 22d-st.—Preaching at 10½ SUNDAY MORNING. No service Sunday evenings during August.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER of 38th-st.—SUNDAY services during Summer at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Bishop SOUTHGATE will preach in the morning.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A SWISS WOMAN, WHO SPEAKS ENGlish, German and French, and is not sick at sea, desires to go to Europe with some lady and family requiring the services of an experienced attendant at sea; her present employer can give her the highest recommendation. Address ELISE, care of Pooter, Lourey & Soren, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands meats, sauces and pastry; will go to a hotel or club-house; City or country. Apply at No. 391 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl to cook wash and iron, or would do general house-work; has good City reference. Apply at No. 209 East 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man, a situation as coachman; good groom and first-class driver; has thorough knowledge of the business; sober and obliging; best City references. Call on or address O. MILLS, No. 202 William-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion in a store; is handy, willing and obliging, and not afraid of work; has good reference. Address L. R., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as stableman or coachman; either town or country. Call at No. 9 West-st.

HELP WANTED.

OUT-DOOR WORK.—OBTAINING SUBscriptions to *The Aldine* is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send twenty-five cents for a sample copy and full information to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A YOUNG man, an American, 16 to 20 years of age, of good address, and a good correspondent; must be a member of an Evangelical Church. Address, giving age, reference, salary expected, and church connections, M. R. R., Station F Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ENTRY CLERK in a large wholesale dry-goods house. One who is thoroughly competent, and has good reference regarding ability and sobriety, may address Box No. 1,957 Post-office.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—A THOROUGHLY competent housekeeper is wanted in a private family, consisting of a gentleman and four children; good references required. Address G. M., Box No. 4,837 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE CARE OF an infant six weeks old; City references required. Apply at No. 254 4th-av., between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BRUNER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Peter Bruner, at his counting-room, No. 77 King-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of April, 1871.

PETER BRUNER,
KATE BRUNER,
FREDERICK BOHDE,
J. R. FLANAGAN,
Executors
ap29-law6mSa*

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Australia	Sat., Aug. 19	Alexandria	Wed., Aug. 23
Britannia	Sat., Aug. 26	Iowa	Wed., Aug. 30
Europe	Sat., Sept. 2	Ismailia	Wed., Sept. 6
India	Sat., Sept. 9	Caledonia	Wed., Sept. 13

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $120.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 16	Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 19
China, Wednesday, Aug. 23	Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 26
Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 30	Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 2
Java, Wednesday, Sept. 6	Batavia, Sat'day, Sept. 9
Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 13	Parthia, Sat'day, Sept. 16

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.

Per Russia and Scotia.		By other Wednesday ships.	
Cabin	$130, gold.	Cabin	$100, gold.
Second cabin	80, gold.	Second cabin	80, gold.

Return tickets, cabin..........$220 and $250, gold.

Second cabin..........150, gold.

By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers.

First cabin	$80, gold.	Steerage	$30, currency.
Return tickets			$150, gold.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, Aug. 19, 4 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL	Thursday, Aug. 24, 12 M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Aug. 26, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. Whineray	Aug. 23, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. Freeman	Aug. 30, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price	Sept. 6, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Price, Jr.	Sept. 8, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. Freeman	Sept. 13, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams	Sept. 20, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth	Sept. 27, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD. 4,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC	Aug. 19, 4 P. M.
ATLANTIC	Sept. 2, 1 P. M.
OCEANIC	Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
BALTIC	Oct. 7, 11 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32 currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

STEAM-SHIP OCEANIC, (FOR LIVERPOOL, calling at Cork,) from White Star Wharf, Pavonia, at 4 P. M. SATURDAY, Aug. 19.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE	DAURE	Saturday, Aug. 26
LAFAYETTE	ROUSSAU	Saturday, Sept. 9
ST. LAURENT	LEMARIE	Saturday, Sept. 23
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Oct. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin..........$140 | Second Cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

THE QUEEN, Thomas, Saturday, Aug. 19, at 7½ A. M.

ITALY, Webster, Saturday, Aug. 26, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARLHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Aug. 30—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. Jones, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——, touching at Punta Arenas, Acajutla and San Jose de Guatemala, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Aug. 28.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, Sept. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh	Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. Slocum	Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier	Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. Edwards	Aug. 24
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams	Aug. 31
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice, via Nassau	Sept. 7

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice, will sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)	Wed., Aug. 23
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman	Tuesday, Sept. 5
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)	Wed., Sept. 13
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken	Monday, Sept. 25

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 19, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Aug. 19, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Aug. 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

RAPIDAN, Capt. WHITEHURST, THURSDAY, Aug. 24, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 157 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway OF NEW-JERSEY,

(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED,)

7 PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,

MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, NO. 10 WALL-ST., AND THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

EIGHT PER CENT. First Mortgage Bonds MOBILE & MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Indorsed by State of Alabama.

PRINCIPALL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

After a careful examination, we confidently recommend these bonds, because—

1. They are a first mortgage upon a road already completed and in successful operation, with net earnings, well established for several years, at MUCH MORE THAN ENOUGH TO PAY THE INTEREST on all the bonds authorized to be issued.

2. The proceeds of these bonds will complete an extension of fifteen miles of heavy work from Tensas into the City of Mobile, DISPENSING WITH THE PRESENT STEAM-BOAT SERVICE, CURTAILING EXPENSE AND INCREASING EFFICIENCY OF THE ROAD.

3. The road is 182 miles long. Entire mortgage, $2,500,000, or a little over $13,000 PER MILE; COST OF ROAD OVER $30,000 PER MILE.

4. It connects MOBILE and MONTGOMERY, and is a link in the route from NEW-ORLEANS to NEW-YORK, and also between the GULF and LOUISVILLE, by the insured completion of the road from MONTGOMERY north to DECATUR, being built by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, who thus display their estimate of the value of the route.

5. They are indorsed and guaranteed by the STATE OF ALABAMA, the value of whose indorsement has been recently tested and fully established.

6. Some of the most careful investors in ENGLAND and this country, after investigation, have bought these bonds for permanent investment, so that now only about $150,000 are on the market, which are for sale at present at 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST, by

SOUTTER & CO., NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.

To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.

To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.

To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.

The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.

D. R. MANGAM, President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE $300,000

JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI BONDS,

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF

EIGHT PER CENT.

Per annum, payable 1st of February and 1st of August.

TOTAL DEBT of the County, including these Bonds, is less than $375.000

Assessed valuation of property in 1870 was over....$16.000.000

Price 90 and accrued interest.

Further information furnished on application to W. P. CONVERSE & CO., NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS, No. 18 Wall-St.,

EXECUTE ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD; ALLOW FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING AND BROKERAGE BUSINESS.

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, NO. 48 WALL-ST.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS

Issued for use in Europe, China and Japan, the East and West Indies and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the world.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, Cable Transfers. Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other Banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON, ARCH. McKINLAY, } Agents.

ILLINOIS LOAN AGENCY.

TEN PER CENT., clear of all expenses, payable semi-annually in New-York, can be obtained on valuable lands in Central Illinois, worth three times the amount of the investment on bond and mortgage. Satisfactory City references given. Iowa lands purchased.

J. C. CONKLING & CO., Springfield, Ill.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1871. }

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at its office in Chicago, on the 29th day of November, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN NEWELL, President.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR THE WATER LOAN OF THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE.

INTEREST IN GOLD, AT FIVE OR SIX PER CENT., AS MAY BE DECIDED.

THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE PROPOSES TO ISSUE ITS BONDS PAYABLE IN GOLD on the 1st day of July, in the year Nineteen Hundred, (1900,) for FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of, the purpose of defraying the expense of introducing water into said city.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Coupons, payable in Gold, July 1 and Jan. 1, will be attached to the bonds for the interest thereon, or the bonds may be registered under existing law and the interest payable in gold, on said dates.

AUTHORITY FOR ISSUE.

The bonds are issued under authority given by the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and an ordinance passed by the City Council of Providence.

SECURITY.

Their payment is guaranteed by a lien—first, upon all the real estate or personal property owned by the city, and, secondly, upon all the real estate of the citizens of said city.

The income derived from the use of the water is also pledged to the payment of the bonds and the interest thereon.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF CITY.

The financial condition of the city on the 1st day of July inst. was as follows:

Taxable valuation of real estate	$63,515,713 00
Taxable valuation of the personal estate, 1870	40,565,100 00
Total taxable property	$104,080,813 00
Property exempted from taxation, owned by the city, institutions, &c., but held for the Water loan	$5,481,662 00
Total value	$109,562,475 00

CITY DEBT.

The funded debt of the city is as follows:

1st. A loan to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1876	$500,000 00
To meet this the city holds the same amount of the bonds of said railroad secured by a first mortgage upon the road in Rhode Island, and also funds in the hands of the Trustees of the Sinking Fund of this loan amounting to $114,684 67.	
2d. A loan issued in 1855 for public improvements of various kinds made prior to that date, payable Sept. 1, 1885, for	600,000 00
To meet this the Trustees of this Sinking Fund have in their hands securities amounting to $257,478 34.	
In addition to which there is an annual payment to this fund by the city, of $10,000.	
3d. A loan issued in 1863 for expenses growing out of the enlistment of soldiers, payment of bounties, &c., payable Jan. 1, 1893, for	300,000 00
To meet this the Trustees of this Sinking Fund have in their hands securities amounting to $90,242 31.	
In addition to which there is an annual payment to this fund by the city of $5,000.	
4th. The floating debt incurred for public works, such as opening streets, erecting public buildings and introducing the water for which it is proposed to issue these bonds, amounting to	1,560,000 00
Of this sum the Water Commissioners have drawn..........$1,000,000	
There is cash on hand..........325,000	—1,325,000 00
Leaving the actual floating debt, say	235,000 00

An examination of the above statement shows that the funded debt of the city is more than provided for, as the several sinking funds, with their collaterals, are sufficient, without the additional annual payments from the Treasury, to pay their respective loans at maturity.

The amount of the floating debt above what will be repaid from the sale of the water bonds is so small as to make it safe to say that the City of Providence with a valuation of $109,562,475, has no debt.

POPULATION.

The population of the city by the census of 1870 was 68,906, and is increasing more rapidly than at any previous period of her history, and there has been expended within the past seven years by the city for permanent public improvements more than $1,000,000.

With the above facts, the Water Loan of the City of Providence may be placed in the first class of securities, and is beyond a question.

CHARACTER OF PROPOSALS.

"The Committee of the City Council of the City of Providence on the City Debt" invite proposals for any portion of four millions of dollars of the Water Loan of said city, to be issued as per the annexed circular. Said proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Water Loan," and to be transmitted sealed to Benjamin Tripp, City Treasurer of Providence, on or before 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, the 24th day of August, 1871.

The proposals to be in the form hereunto annexed. Upon opening them the Committee will decide whether the loan shall be a five or six per cent. loan, and unless otherwise arranged, it will be payable at the City Treasurer's office in the City of Providence. The Committee reserve the right also to reject any or all of the bids at their discretion. The loan will be issued within sixty days from the opening of the proposals, and notice of the acceptance of any proposition will be transmitted at once to the party. The bonds are partly engraved and may be issued sooner than the above time if the labor on them can be completed. Interest from the 1st day of July to the date of issue, to be paid by the purchasers in currency at the rate of 1.10 for gold.

THOMAS A. DOYLE, Mayor,
AMOS W. SNOW,
NELSON W. ALDRICH,
STEPHEN WATERMAN,
WILLIAM BINNEY, } Committee.

PROVIDENCE, July 24, 1871.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned will take —— dollars of the Water Loan of the City of Providence, at the rate of —— dollars in currency for each one hundred dollars of said sum. The bonds to be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, and to bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, or —— will take —— dollars of the same loan issued in similar manner, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and pay —— dollars in currency for each one hundred dollars thereof.

The bonds to be coupon or registered.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co 25 NASSAU ST CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

SAFE INVESTMENTS.

Illinois Registered 10 per cent. Bonds.

Missouri County 10 per cent. Bonds.

Missouri School 10 per cent. Bonds.

Kansas School 10 per cent. Bonds.

Also, other choice 8 and 10 per cent. securities, payable in this City.

For sale below par by FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

$150.000 IN RAILROAD BONDS will be received in payment for valuable real estate in Brooklyn. Apply to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND Land Grant Bonds OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, WESTERN DIVISION.

These Bonds can now be had from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States, in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100.

They have thirty (30) years to run, bearing Eight per Cent. (8 per cent.) Interest, payable on the 15th days of August and February in each year. The Principal and Interest are payable in *Gold*. The Principal in New-York; the Interest in New-York, London and Frankfort-on-Main, free of tax. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered or converted into Registered Bonds, and are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's land sales. The payment of the principal and interest is secured by a first and only mortgage on the Company's Lands, granted by the United States in 1866, lying on the line of this road, and amounting to 1,500,000 acres, the railway of the Western Division, extending from Marysville, Kansas, to a junction with Union Pacific Road at Fort Kearney, a distance of 170 miles, together with the Equipments appertaining, Franchises, Rights of Way and Personal Property.

The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, as Trustees.

The Bondholders are amply protected by the terms of the Mortgage Deed, which prohibits a sale of the Company's lands at less than four ($4) dollars per acre, and a release of the lien of this Mortgage upon any portion sold until the purchase-money is paid to the Trustees, who are authorized to apply the same to the payment of these Bonds, either by purchase or to the Sinking Fund, for their redemption at maturity. This will more than extinguish the debt and leave the railway and equipments free. The security for the payment of these Bonds is therefore beyond all contingency.

Holders of 5-20s, and especially those who do not desire to be paid off by the Treasury Department, can now exchange their Governments for these Bonds at a *good and substantial profit.*

The location of the line of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is a commanding one, from the fact that it is a practical extension westwardly of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the next Land Grant road after the Illinois Central. The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is fed at its eastern terminus (St. Joseph) by railway lines coming direct from Hannibal, St. Louis, Chicago, and local roads converging at St. Joseph. Its business is therefore secured. Its connection with the Union Pacific Road opens up the through middle route across the Continent, and is of national importance. This is reflected in the fact that the quantities of letters and telegrams which we have received during the few days the Bonds have been for sale, applying for these securities, indicate the quick response of the American people in support of internal improvements, while at the same time they make a good investment.

Price for the present, 97½ and accrued interest in currency.

Circulars, maps, pamphlets, documents, &c., furnished upon application.

Expressage relating to the Bonds free. Marketable Securities received in exchange.

We have been at great expense in the examination of this property and the bonds and mortgage, and are satisfied the investments in this Loan will not only be safe but profitable. We base our calculations on the fact that the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, on the Eastern Division, lately successfully placed by our firm at 97½, have advanced to 102 and accrued interest, making them rule at 106, or nearly ten per cent. advance.

Under all circumstances, we unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO., Bankers, NO. 11 WALL-ST.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY..........$45,719,817

WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY..........892,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES, FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE Milwaukee & Northern RAILWAY COMPANY,

DUE 1891.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Issued at the rate of $18,000 per mile, only so fast as the road shall be completed and thoroughly equipped. Are a first and only lien upon the entire property of the Company.

This road is designed as a through line from Milwaukee to Green Bay and Lake Superior, connecting at Menasha with the Wisconsin Central (Land Grant) Road, now being built, via Stevens Point to Duluth, thus forming the shortest possible route from thence to the lake ports and the east. The first section is in successful operation twenty miles from Milwaukee. The second section, thirty-three miles, is being rapidly extended, and so soon as completed, direct connection will be made with Fond-du-Lac and Sheboygan, over the Railway of the Sheboygan and Fond-du-Lac Company. The country through which the road passes is one of the oldest settled portions of the State, and contains a dense population of thrifty and industrious people. No other section of the State offers such peculiar advantages for a remunerative local traffic, while the great saving of fifty miles in distance between Green Bay and Chicago must insure for this line a large through business.

Greenleaf, Norris & Co., No. 66 Exchange-place.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A CERTIFICATE of 750 shares of the capital stock of the New-York and Texas Beef-preserving Company, being No. 2, in the name of Ben Field. The above reward will be paid on the receipt of the said certificate by the subscribers at their office, No. 110 Broadway, New-York. VARNUM & TURNEY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HANDSOME CHESTNUT PACER for sale; 15 hands, 5 years old; sound and kind; goes single or double; does not pull; goes straight; is stylish, and warranted to go a mile and repeat in 2:42; price $600. Address Box No. 473, Lee (Mass.) Post-office.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, LIGHT WAGON, rockaway, sleigh and harness, all almost new; the horse is seven years old, perfectly sound, kind, and can trot close to three minutes; will warrant him in all respects; all to be sold cheap, as owner is leaving the City. Inquire at No. 112 Kingston-av., Brooklyn.

A DARK IRON GRAY HORSE, 6 years, 16 hands, blocky made, sound and kind, $250; brown mare, fit for farm or canal, $60. No. 229 West 31st-st.

AN ELEGANT CARRIAGE AND SADDLE horse, single and double harness, and dog-cart at a bargain, as owner leaves the City. Call at No. 38 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LARGE BAY horse, young, sound and kind; suitable for any kind of work. Apply at 387 Graham-av., Williamsburg.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 39 WEST 33RD-ST., BETWEEN 5th-avenue and Broadway.—Large pleasant rooms, en suite or single, with board; for family or gentlemen; references required.

NO. 209 EAST 18TH-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, where there are but few boarders, with home comforts. Terms moderate.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. —Handsome furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a party of gentlemen or family, with first-class board.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board; reference required. Address No. 114 River-terrace.

TO LET, CHEAP—IN A FINE PRIVATE house, a furnished room to a respectable lady. Inquire at No. 26 Rutgers-st.

NO. 258 WEST 23D-ST.—FIRST-CLASS house, neighborhood and board; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA SEMINARY, Amenia, N. Y., until Sept. 25; Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for prospectus.

S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO., ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 24, 1871. }

THE COUPONS AND INTEREST ON the First Mortgage Eight per cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, both Eastern and Western Divisions, due Aug. 15, 1871, at New-York, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, free of tax.

THOMAS E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1871. }

65th DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand. AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 158 BROADWAY, July 19, 1871.

CAPITAL..........$200,000

SURPLUS..........180,000

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. free from tax, payable Aug. 1, 1871.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 3, 1871. }

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company will declare a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the 5th inst., payable on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at the Farmers Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger, at the close of business on Saturday, the 5th instant.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, No. 119 Broadway. }

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A Dividend of THREE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 11th day of September next. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of Aug. 31 until the morning of Sept. 12. M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1871.

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,

(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)

DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000.

No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of every month, payable in January and July.

Four per cent. allowed from date of each deposit for full number of days, not less than thirty, on sums of $50 and upward withdrawn before January.

DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.

Accounts strictly private and confidential.

Deposits payable on demand, with interest due.

Interest on accounts or certificates, paid by check to depositors residing out of the City, if desired.

Send for Circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $9,510,236 14.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.

3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.

11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.

2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.

7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.

9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*

10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.

3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.

4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.

5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.

6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

For further particulars see time table.

*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.

8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.

10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.

3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.

4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.

4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.

6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.

Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

SECOND WEEK of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and her NEW COMPANY, whose appearance in this Theatre HAS MARKED A NEW ERA in the history of FIRST-CLASS BURLESQUE.

CROWDED HOUSES,

Necessitating the nightly announcement at 8 P. M., of STANDING ROOM ONLY.

Seats should, therefore, BE SECURED IN ADVANCE, in consequence of the CONTINUED INTRODUCTION OF NOVEL SPECIALITIES.

The Burlesque of BLUE BEARD, will, from the present time, be PRESENTED IN TWO ACTS, and will CONSTITUTE THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 2 P. M.

GRAND MILITARY FESTIVAL AND FETE CHAMPETRE AT FASHION COURSE, IN AID OF THE UNION HOME FOR SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS.

CARDS.

In view of the approaching Military Festival the Flushing and North-side Railroad Company have made ample arrangements to run special trains solely for transporting passengers to and from West Flushing Station. Special excursion tickets will be printed for the trip at the usual rate (30 cents) at which regular passengers are now supplied. Desiring to assist the charitable undertaking, our Railroad Company has decided to donate one-third of the gross receipts for these excursion tickets to aid the Home and School. Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN J. LOCKE, President Flushing and North-side Railroad Co.

It will afford us much pleasure to assist you in your very charitable enterprise. We will furnish you, free of charge for setting up, cartage, and removal, one of our four-pocket tables for the Championship Billiard match to be played in aid of the Union Home and School for the Destitute and Orphan Children of Soldiers and Sailors. PHELAN & COLLENDER.

With the kind letters of approval already received, the promoters of the Festival feel sanguine that the undertaking will not only prove a pecuniary success, but that, as a testimonial benefit from the public, it will enlist a wide-spread interest, and be one of the most enjoyable series of entertainments ever given in this country.

BENJAMIN W. HITCHCOCK, General Manager, No. 29 Beekman-st., New-York.

PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME of the GRAND MILITARY FESTIVAL AND FETE CHAMPETRE.

The Festival will be opened on MONDAY, Oct. 2, 1871, at 10 A. M., at the celebrated Fashion Course, in West Flushing, Long Island, and will continue (Sundays excepted) for two weeks. About Sept. 1, a complete programme, with order of exercises and appointments for each day, will be advertised and distributed in circulars. For the present the management can only announce the following general outlines:

GRAND MILITARY DISPLAYS, which will be of a highly interesting character.

PRIZE-SHOOTING FESTIVAL for the championship of America, and premiums ranging from $500 to $100—distance 150 yards. All the best shots in military organizations particularly invited. Let each company be represented. Entrance fee and season ticket, $10. Contestants to fire in the order that the tickets were bought, each being numbered.

TROTTING MATCHES, under the direction of the ablest turfmen in the country. A special circular will soon be issued to those who send their address.

BASE-BALL MATCHES for the championship of America, belts and gold medals valued at $100 each. Clubs are invited to confer with the General Manager at once.

SPORTS OF THE CARNIVAL, as displayed by fifty fantastical knights, full of fun and frolic for the occasion.

FOOT-RACE—PROFESSIONALS.

For championship belt and $100. Entrance fee and season ticket $10.

MASS FOOT-RACE—AMATEURS.

No professional runners allowed in this race. Open to all others. First premium, Amateur's Belt and $100; second, $75; third, $50; fourth, $25. Entrance fee and five admission cards, $5.

LADIES' EQUESTRIAN RACE.

First premium, $100 and gold medal; second, $50 and gold medal; third and fourth, each $25 and silver medal.

Apply at Manager's office.

RIDING FOR DIAMOND RING.

Ring to be suspended over the track in front of judges' stand, value $200. Entrance fee and two season tickets, $20.

BALLOON ASCENSIONS will be made many times daily by an experienced aeronaut.

WALKING MATCHES for the championship belt and $100. Walkists should apply at once to General Manager.

BILLIARD MATCHES.

For championship golden cue and $100. Application to General Manager.

PRIZE DANCING.

For championship belt and $100. Apply.

SKATING MATCH.

On parlor skates, belt and $100. Apply.

DRUMMING MATCH.

For championship and $100. Apply.

TIGHT-ROPE WALKING.

Champion belt and $100. Apply.

YACHT RACE.

First time on land—will be a great sensation and novelty.

SLOW RACE.

A novelty in this section. The slowest horse to win $100. Open to all. Entrance fee and season ticket, $10. Who has the slowest horse?

VELOCIPEDE RACE.

For champion belt and $100. Entrance fee and season ticket, $10.

INDUSTRIAL RACES—TROTTING.

These one-mile races must be driven by the owners or employes engaged in their business. Horses to be those usually employed in such business. Entrance fees, (in each case,) with three season tickets, $30.

FARMERS' TWO-HORSE BOLSTER WAGON—TROT.

First prize, new bolster wagon	$200 00
Second prize, new harness	50 00

EXPRESSMEN'S RACE—TROT.

To light express wagon, first premium, new wagon	$200 00
To light express wagon, second premium, harness	50 00

BUTCHERS' RACE—TROT.

To Butchers' Cart, first premium, new cart, $150.

To Butchers' Cart, second premium, harness, $50.

CARTMEN'S TWO-HORSE TRUCK RACE—TROT.

First premium, new truck, $300. Second premium, harness, $100.

GROCERS' RACE—TROT.

First premium, new wagon, $200. Second premium, harness, $50.

BAKERS' RACE—TROT.

First premium, new wagon, $200. Second premium, harness, $50.

MULE RACE.

Under the saddle—One mile for $100. Entrance fee and season ticket, $10.

DONKEY RACE.

Under the saddle—One mile, $100. Entrance fee and season ticket, $100.

OTHER ATTRACTIONS will undoubtedly be added, and no pains spared to heighten the enjoyment. Ample preparations will be made for DANCING THROUGHOUT THE DAY, enlivened by the MUSIC FROM QUADRILLE AND BRASS BANDS, with most excellent REFRESHMENTS AT THE CLUB-HOUSE, AND LUNCHES AT REFRESHMENT STANDS.

Admission, $1. Season ticket, twelve admissions, $10.

$550,000 IN 721 CASH GIFTS.

Grand Gift Concert, Louisville, Ky., Oct. 31, 1871.

By authority Ky. Legislature, in aid Pub. Library, Ky. Principal Gift $100,000, 720 Gifts from $50,000 to $100. Whole tickets, $10; half tickets, $5; quarter do., $2 50. R. T. Durrett, Pres. Pub. Lib., Ky., Citizens' Bk., Tr. C. R. Peters, Manager, 120 Main-st., Louisville, Ky., Tickets and information at No. 8 Astor House, N. Y.

WALLACK'S. MATINEE.

SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

BLUE BEARD and FARCE.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TRAINS TO ALTURAS, for August, leave foot of Chambers-st., at 9 A. M., as follows:

Monday, 21st, Dashaway Lodge G. T. Picnic.

Thursday, 24th, Arcola Coterie Picnic.

Sunday, 27th, Church train.

Tuesday, 29th, Sunday-school Picnic.

Thursday, 31st, Jersey City Union Temperance Picnic.

Round trip tickets, 50 cents, to be had on train or of the members of the above societies.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,

Manufacturers of GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, Offer their SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS for CASH, or on INSTALLMENTS of TWELVE MONTHLY PAYMENTS. Catalogues sent by mail. Ware-rooms No. 111 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.

Rue de Rivoli.

General reduction of prices.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.

Seven hundred drawing-rooms and bedrooms, Elegantly furnished, at from 3 francs.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.

Breakfasts at 3 francs 50 centimes, wine included, From 10 A. M. till 1 P. M.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.

Dinners at 5 francs, wine included, Daily, at 6 P. M.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.

Reduction throughout.

SCOTLAND, GLASGOW.—COTE'S Hanover Hotel is replete with every home comfort and accommodation for families and gentlemen; moderate fixed tariff, including servants, or by the week at reduced rates; ladies' coffee-room, private parlors, baths, billiards, &c.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ENGINE, 25-HORSE POWER, but little used, with rubbing-bed, boiler, shafting, belting, &c., for an extensive business, 35th-st., corner Broadway. Inquire of JEREMIAH KENNEDY, Administrator, No. 1,433 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LOTTA.

First engagement at this Theatre of the versatile young comedienne LOTTA, who will appear on THIS and EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, in her dual character of LITTLE NELL and the MARCHIONESS, in Mr. John Brougham's dramatization of Charles Dickens' celebrated novel of the "Old Curiosity Shop." SUPPORTED by a POWERFUL COMPANY.

MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1½.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

THE ONLY MATINEE TODAY, at 2 P. M.

Positively last night of Mr. GEORGE C. BONIFACE in DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN and GAME-COCK OF THE WILDERNESS.

MONDAY, Aug. 21—ADA HARLAND.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

This establishment will remain closed until MONDAY, Aug. 21, when it will reopen with MR. JOS. K. EMMET, In Gayler's drama of FRITZ—OUR COUSIN GERMAN.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE

WILL OPEN SEPT. 4, With the eminent artistes, Mr. and Mrs. BANDMANN.

MRS. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.

Managers..........Carroll & Lamb.

The accomplished artists Miss ANNIE WAITE and W. H. LEAKE, in the great play entitled UNDER THE WILLOWS.

NEW-YORK STATE FAIR, TO BE HELD AT ALBANY, OCT. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1871.

LAST DAY FOR ENTRIES, SEPT. 2.

The thirty-first Annual CATTLE SHOW and FAIR of the New-York State Agricultural Society will be held at Albany, Oct. 2 to 6, 1871.

THE PREMIUMS are open to all comers, residents of New-York, or non-residents, on equal terms.

ALL ENTRIES, except of fruits and flowers, must be made on or before SATURDAY, the 2d day of September.

The usual FREE TRANSPORTATION of property for exhibition is conceded by all the principal railroad and steam-boat companies within the State, and free one way by the Boston and Albany Railroad for New-England exhibitors.

For PREMIUM LISTS and all other information address NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, Albany, New-York.

BROOKLYN RINK, CLERMONT-AV.

SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS EVERY NIGHT.

Mme. Varian Hoffmann, Franz Remmerts, Joseph Heine, Carl Bergmann's grand orchestra.

Admission 50 cents.

WALLACK'S. MATINEE.

SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

MISS LYDIA THOMPSON AND HER NEW COMPANY.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEODORE THOMAS and his UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.

THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

TERRACE GARDEN—JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—58th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) Aug. 20,

GRAND POPULAR CONCERT.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

MUSIC, COOL BREEZES, FLOWERS.

Admission, 25 cents.—8 o'clock.

Proprietor..........ERNST O. BIRNET

STEAMBOATS.

FIFTY CENTS FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FARE TO CATSKILL.

REGULAR EVENING LINE AT 6 O'CLOCK.

Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, DAILY FROM PIER NO. 39 N. R., (VESTRY-ST.,) connecting with morning express-trains for Saratoga and the North, and Buffalo and the West. Through tickets issued for all points at above reduced rates.

$2.—ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 26, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—THE NEW, staunch, sea-going steamer FLORENCE, Capt. JOHN A. CARNIE, Jr., leaves Christopher-st., North River, 8:45 A. M.; Franklin-st., North River, 9 A. M.; Pier No. 4, North River, 9:15 A. M.; Pier below Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. Leave the Beach, 4 P. M. Refreshments on board. The best surf and still water bathing in America. Also, superior picnic groves and rambles. Arrangements can be made for select parties. Inquire on board, or at No. 223 West-st.

CONEY ISLAND NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINE.—NORTH RIVER LINE.

Steamer NORWALK leaves regularly every day, West 10th-st. at 9:25, 12:25 and 3:25; Pier No. 36, North Moore-st., at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4.

EAST RIVER LINE.

Steamer NAUSHON leaves 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:10; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—The large Sound steamer NELLY WHITE leaves EVERY SUNDAY Peck-slip, E. R., 8:30 A. M., and 1:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9:15, and 2 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1 P. M. RETURNING, leaves ROCKAWAY at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. By this boat on noon-trip down passengers have over an hour at the Beach for BATHING, &c. A large, comfortable boat. Fine music and good refreshments.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 17th..3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 17th..6:45 A. M.
Friday, 18th....4:00 P. M.	Friday, 18th....6:15 A. M.
Saturday, 19th..4:30 P. M.	Saturday, 19th..7:00 A. M.
Sunday, 20th....8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 20th....5:30 P. M.
Monday, 21st....7:00 A. M.	Monday, 21st....11:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 22d....7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 22d....12:00 M.

THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN in connection with the SEA BIRD, from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 12th...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 12th...6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 15th....7:30 A. M.	Monday, 14th....3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 16th.7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 15th....3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 17th...8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 16th.3:30 P. M.
Friday, 18th.....8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 17th..3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 19th...3:30 P. M.	Friday, 18th......3:30 P. M.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE—Landing at College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Glenwood and Roslyn. Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) SUNDAY, Aug. 20, at 8:30 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 2:30; Glen Cove, 3:15 P. M. Townsend's Grove, at Glenwood, free of charge.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN COVE, New-Rochelle, City Island and College Point.—The swift and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves Peck-slip every SUNDAY MORNING at 8:30 o'clock, rain or shine, stopping at 8th and 37th sts. each way. Returning, leaves Glen Cove at 3, and New-Rochelle at 3:30 P. M., arriving at the City at 6 o'clock.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, Iona Island, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point and Yonkers.—The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 34th-st., North River, 9 o'clock A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1. Williams' Band will accompany the excursion.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LEWES AND THE DELAWARE BREAK-WATER.—The splendid sea-going steamers EASTERN QUEEN and HAVANA will leave for the above places daily, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21 North River, affording a splendid opportunity for enjoying a short sea trip, with fine fishing and bathing. Excursion tickets for the trip, good for one week, $5.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:00 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.—The new steam-boat FLORENCE, leaves Christopher-st., 8:40 A. M.; Franklin-st., 9 A. M.; Pier No. 4, 9:15 A. M.; Pier below Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. Leaves the Beach at 4 P. M. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents.

FOR TROY DIRECT—LANDING AT ALBANY.—The elegant light-draft steam-boat SUNNYSIDE leaves Pier 43, Spring-st., N. R., every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, at 6 P. M., being the only through steamer making certain connection with all the early trains for Saratoga and the North and West.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 2:30 and 37th-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

FOR SING SING CAMP-MEETING—The steamer ADELPHI leaves Pier No. 34 (Harrison-st.) every afternoon at 3:55. Returning leaves Sing Sing every morning at 6:50.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

THE SING SING STAMPEDE.

Hot Pursuit of the Fugitive Convicts.

Recapture of Three—Details of the Arrests—They were Well Supplied—Their Reception by the Prison Officials—How Escape is Made Easy.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SING SING, Aug. 18.—Three of the convicts who escaped from the prison yesterday have been recaptured, and are now incarcerated in cells. Two of them, named DENNIS CONROY and GEORGE WILLIAMS, were found last night in a swamp two miles west of Nyack. They made but slight resistance, and reached the prison this morning in custody of Officers BUCHANAN and MCCABE, of Haverstraw, who arrested them. A party of citizens and officers are still in pursuit of the remaining fugitives. The third convict is named JACOB WEILER, a wife-murderer. He was caught at 9 o'clock last night on a country road. WALTER WILLIAMS, the bond robber, was with WEILER, and was fired upon by the pursuing party, but escaped. It is reported that JOSEPH KINGSLAND, another convict, has been secured at Hackensack. The Captain of the tug-boat and his engineer and fireman were examined before Justice HOWE and discharged. The prison officials are close on the track of the other convicts. A report just received states that two men have been arrested at Englewood, N. J., and another in the Ninth Precinct, New-York City, on suspicion of being escaped convicts, but they have not been identified by the prison officials. JOHN WHEELER, alias the "Big Kid," a noted desperado, was arrested with KINGSLAND at Hackensack, and is held on suspicion of being concerned in the escape.

Details of the Capture of the Convicts—They Are Well Supplied With Money.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SING SING, Aug. 18.—On reaching the prison, this morning, I was very politely received by Inspector LAFLIN, Warden RUSSELL, and the veritable doctor. "Well, they've got two of the fugitives," said the agent, and so it proved. Their names are DENNIS CONROY and GEORGE WILLIAMS. Officer BUCHANAN, of Haverstraw, and FELIX MCCABE overhauled them in a swamp two miles west of Nyack. They were almost exhausted, having eaten nothing all day. One of them, however, showed fight, and threatened to hit the officer, but the latter displayed a weapon, when his man weakened. Both were then handcuffed, and taken back to their old quarters at 5 o'clock this morning. At 10 o'clock this morning a telegram was received from Haverstraw stating that a man had been arrested there supposed to be an escaped convict. The agent, Mr. RUSSELL, immediately dispatched Dr. COLLINS to identify him, if possible. At 11 o'clock word came that the convict JACOB WEILER was caught, and was then on his way to the prison, handcuffed and strongly guarded. This intelligence created great surprise among the prison officials, as all conceded he was a desperate character. He is a wife-murderer, and was sentenced for life. The story of his capture is thus related by OLIVER SCOTT, his captor, who is proprietor of the Clarksville Hotel, at Clarksville, Rockland County, three miles west of Nyack. Said he: "I was in my bar-room about 9 o'clock last night with some friends, when a stranger, dressed in loose-fitting clothes and apparently out of breath, entered, and going up to the bar, rested his elbow on the counter and asked for a bottle of whisky. It was a villainous looking countenance, and the eyes looked down. I told him we did not sell liquor by the bottle, when he called for a drink, paid for it and walked hurriedly out. Two of us then remarked the suspicious appearance of the man, when we hastily concluded to follow him. I got my gun and several of us started. We had gone down the road to a piece of woods about 100 yards away, when a little way off I saw a man jump up from along side of the road and start on a full run away from us. I halloed to him to stop, but he kept on running, when I raised my gun just as he was entering a boghole, and fired without effect. At that moment a man raised up from alongside the fence on the opposite side of the road, and exclaimed, "I give up, there's enough of you to murder me." We took him at once and escorted him back to the hotel, giving up the chase after the other man. The prisoner made no opposition whatever. He was all but beat out, and could hardly walk. We gave him supper and a drink or two, and resolved to sit up all night and guard him. During the night he was quite talkative. He said his name was "JACK WEILRE," and that he and a number of others had that day escaped from Sing Sing Prison. He told us how they did it, but he denied any knowledge of any plan. He said the way he came to join the break, he was sitting on the prison dock fishing, and saw the tug-boat coming toward the pier, and when the rush was made he joined the crowd upon the impulse of the moment. He asserted that only five convicts were in the ring and knew of the plans. He also stated that four of the prisoners are now in the woods without pantaloons on. When asked who the man was that run when Mr. SCOTT fired he replied "that was WALT. WILLIAMS, and he's going to get away too; he is smarter than a steel trap, and beside he has got $3,000 in greenbacks with him. He had a visit last Tuesday or Wednesday, and that's when he got the brace. And so," said Mr. SCOTT, "we talked all night long. This morning we brought him over the river, and on the way over he offered us $500 if we would let him go."

When Mr. SCOTT arrived at the prison with WEILER, he took him directly into the presence of Mr. RUSSELL, the agent, when the following conversation occurred:

Mr. SCOTT's companion—"Well, Agent, here's your man; we caught him last night."

WEILER, (disdainfully,)—"You didn't catch me; what are you talking about?"

Mr. SCOTT—"Well, never mind, that's all right."

WEILER to Agent—Do you want my statement?

AGENT—No, sir, I want nothing from you; here guard, take this man below.

As WEILER was walking off under escort, he turned and gave Mr. SCOTT's companion a murderous look.

Soon after the above transpired, a despatch was received from Englewood, N. J., stating that a convict and an ex-convict had been captured there. A prison official has gone forward to identify them. CONROY, who was recaptured, says that the two strangers who came up with the tug-boat were ex-convicts.

This morning Inspector LAFLIN ordered all of the guard on the dock to be suspended from duty till an investigation is had. Said he, "They should have shot whether they saw anything or not. We don't want no men on guard who won't shoot."

When JACK WEILER was captured, about $25 in money were found on him. It is believed that at least five of the fugitives were well supplied with funds. How they got money is of course at present mere conjecture. It may be it was brought up on the tug-boat. I am willing to believe WALTER WILLIAMS is well supplied. Agent RUSSELL stated to me this morning that all reports about prisoners being allowed to go outside of the walls, or that keepers distribute and sell liquors to the convicts, are entirely false. He said it was only a short time ago the foreman of the buckle-shop was detected taking a letter from a convict, when he was discharged instanter. It is impossible, however, for the agent to know everything, for the reason that there is too much for him to look after. From what I have heard here today I am sure that in Sing Sing Prison "money talks" as well as anywhere else. As I was leaving the institution this morning, and while walking along the narrow path leading to the railroad, inside of the prison walls, a passing convict accosted me as follows:

CONVICT—I, say, boss, who have they caught now?

REPORTER—WEILER.

CONVICT.—Is that so? Jack WEILER caught? Now, that's good. He's the greatest scoundrel in the prison. He's a pet. He can do anything, because he can get money. He can go in hospital any time he has a mind to. He's got money to pay for it.

REPORTER—What do you mean?

CONVICT—What do I mean? Shure niver a one of us poor divils can get in hospital, because we can't pay the doctbor. Just wait; I've only four months longer here, and thin I'll do my own talkin. The people shall know some things then that they don't now.

Fearing we were breaking the rules talking with the man we hurried away. Good, responsible men tell me that within a few months two well-known Sing Sing courtesans have been seen entering the prison yards after 6 o'clock at night and meeting convicts. They also state that they have seen prisoners at dusk firing at the mark, and one man tells me he met two convicts one night coming from Sparta, two miles away. Yet, as before stated, the agent denounces such reports as without foundation. There is one thing certain: this last grand stroke should have a most thorough investigation inside and outside of the prison walls. There is certainly something wrong somewhere, and it looks as if the fault is connected with the hospital management.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 18.—A special says: Mr. CHILDS, Chief Clerk at Sing Sing Prison, is on his way from Hoboken to the prison with one of the escaped convicts, named JOSEPH KINGSLAND, and another prisoner, name not given. It is probable that these are the two who were arrested at Englewood, N. J. It is also probable that the prisoner whose name is not given is an ex-convict and one of the two strangers who came on the tug-boat from New-York. DENNIS CONROY, who was caught this morning, told Mr. RUSSELL, the agent, that the two strangers on the tug-boat were ex-convicts, but nothing would tempt them to give their names. CONROY seemed to wish a "let up" on his punishment, as pay for what he might reveal, but the prison authorities gave him no encouragement. The list of those recaptured now numbers four, the man whose name is not yet ascertained making five. In conversation today, the agent, Mr. RUSSELL, stated that each prisoner captured would be punished, with a ball and chain attached to his leg for three months. It is a singular fact that at least five of the fugitive convicts were well supplied with greenbacks. JACK WEILER the wife murderer, brought in today, had $25 on his person, and offered his captors $500 to let him go. He told them that WALTER WILLIAMS would not be caught, as he had $3,000 in greenbacks in his clothes to buy his way through. The reported arrest of a convict at Haverstraw this morning was a hoax. There was a man arrested, but he did not turn out to be a convict, nor could any charge be brought against him.

Interview With Officials at the Prison—Peculiarities of the Prison Management and Discipline.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SING SING, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 18, 1871.

The escape of convicts from Sing Sing Prison gives conclusive evidence of the incompetency of the officials in charge. It was known some months ago that an attempt to escape by way of the prison dock would be made. At that time the following note was taken from a convict by a keeper:

"This is the way it will Be done the first oportunity when the wind is favorable Between Legget's Post and Lower Post No. 8 Legget's Post is to be captured Just in the mean time collar the schooner and cut the chain with an axe."

This note was shown to the principal keeper, but the force of guards on the dock was not increased. The following interview, which took place between a TIMES reporter and two prison officers, clearly proves that there is a disposition to conceal incompetency:

REPORTER—Mr. RUSSELL, you are Warden. Will you give me some information concerning this escape?

RUSSELL—No!

REPORTER—May I ask why you refuse?

RUSSELL—"Because you belong to the TIMES. That's the paper that published"—here the Warden made use of several profane remarks, which we will not repeat.

The agent referred to the *exposé* of prison brutalities. Mr. RUSSELL was asked to disprove the charges made. He again indulged in profanity, whereupon he was informed that he was a servant of the people, and had no right to refuse information when properly approached. Disgusted with the language of a man whose position at least should have made him observe the rules of ordinary decency, the reporter turned to Inspector LAFFLIN. That gentleman understanding his duties, gave the desired facts.

THE VIGILANT OFFICIALS.

It seems that not a single shot was fired at the convicts, and no attempt made to interfere with their escape. After they were steaming swiftly across the river, pursuit was made in row-boats and an old sail-boat. It may be asked why men, whose duties should have kept them in the hospital, were permitted to go down on the dock?

Inspector LAFFLIN says that the guards on the dock are not allowed to carry arms. This is because they *might be overpowered*. He gives this as a reason for the failure to fire on the convicts. But how are unarmed guards to keep mutinous convicts in check?

THE CAPTAIN'S STORY.

The Captain of the tug is still in the custody of Chief of Police RIDER. He disclaims all knowledge of the plot in which he is charged as an accomplice. He made the following statement:

"A few nights ago a stranger met me on the corner of West and West Eleventh streets. He hired me to take some furniture down from Sing Sing. I don't know the man, but as my pay was secured me I went up. We touched the dock; the convicts jumped on, I jumped off. I don't know that revolvers and clothes were on board for the convicts."

FARRELL, the engineer, says that the convicts forced him to put on all steam. They also took all of his clothes that were put away in the tug. When the convicts reached the west side of the Hudson they took to the mountains. Two were overhauled by a guard. The men surrendered. While the officer was off of his guard they fell upon him and beat him terribly, ending by running off.

A feeling of uneasiness exists among the citizens of the village. The TIMES' *exposé* and the recent escape of convicts give rise to the fear that a general prison delivery may occur. Prominent Democrats of Sing Sing who are disgusted with the state of affairs at the prison, say that the Governor must order an investigation in view of the TIMES' revelations. If a committee appointed is from the village, consisting of such gentlemen as Hon. GEORGE A. BRANDRETH, Dr. WOODCOCK, Hon. GAYLORD B. HUBBELL, and Hon. FRANCIS E. LARKIN, and are given an opportunity, the abuses of Sing Sing will be fearlessly exposed.

THE PRISON TORTURES.

It is understood that the recent disclosures concerning Sing Sing Prison, as published in the TIMES, will cause the appointment of an Investigating Committee. The prison officials are alarmed, though PAT SHINNESS, the convict murderer, is still retained as torturer. Yesterday a TIMES reporter called on a gentleman who had witnessed a brutal act perpetrated by this man SHINNESS. The following conversation occurred.

REPORTER—Do you know anything about PAT SHINNESS, the prison torturer?

X.—I should think so. I know him to be a perfect brute.

REPORTER—Will you be kind enough to mention a particular case of cruelty on his part?

X.—Yes, if it will do any good. One night, not long ago, SHINNESS was ordered to take an inoffensive lunatic out of his cell. The man is a German. SHINNESS told him to come out, but he wouldn't. In a few moments he consented, however, to leave his cell. I believe he was stooping down to fix his shoe, when SHINNESS stepped behind and struck the lunatic a terrible blow on the head. He nearly scalped him.

REPORTER—What did SHINNESS strike the man with?

X.—He used a big flat file. It was a terrible cut. The man bled terribly.

REPORTER—What action was taken by the officials?

X.—Oh! the man was taken back to his cell and nursed. The affair was hushed up, but nothing was done to SHINNESS.

The guards and keepers at the prison are afraid to make public any flagrant abuses at the institution. If they are seen talking to a newspaper reporter, it is noted to head-quarters, and the men are booked as "suspicious." Should an investigation be ordered by the Governor, however, plenty will be found ready to testify against an administration of the prison that is simply outrageous.

A TAMMANY PET.

Mr. H. J. SAYLES is a handsome little individual who revels in fine linen and magnificent diamonds. He is a member of that select organization of virtuous and polished gentlemen known to an admiring world as "the Americus Club." It became necessary to reward SAYLES' devotion to Tammany's standard, so he was sent to Sing Sing Prison—not as a convict, but as a contractor. The idea of dealing in such unclean stuff as dead beeves and "hard tack," was at first repugnant to the fastidious ideas of SAYLES. But he got rid of all his qualms on receiving his first month's profits. What those profits amount to was ascertained by an interview between a TIMES reporter and a respectable butcher of Sing Sing.

REPORTER—Will you furnish me with some facts concerning the prison meat contract?

Y.—Certainly. SAYLES furnishes all the meat for the convicts. There are about 6,000 pounds required nearly every week. This is sold to the prison for about ten and eleven cents a pound.

REPORTER—What does this meat cost SAYLES?

Y.—From two to three cents per pound. It's very poor meat—mostly necks and shins. So SAYLES makes a big pile out of his contract. Say that he buys 6,000 pounds at three cents per pound. That's $180. Well, he sells that for eleven cents per pound, and clears over $500 every week.

REPORTER—At what price can good meat be furnished to the convicts?

Y.—I will furnish first-rate meat for six cents a pound. It has been proposed to the prison authorities time and time again, but they won't drop a Tammany man, particularly if he belongs to BILL TWEED's Club.

Mr. SAYLES furnishes, in the course of a year, meat costing the State from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars. It could be furnished for half that amount. Very often the prison meat has to be thrown into the river as utterly useless. A prison official informed our reporter that he has frequently seen five hundred rations out of one thousand dumped into the river on account of its rotten condition. The best portions of the beef are sold to convicts who are able to purchase. A resident of Sing Sing had occasion recently to visit the prison at night. Passing through one of the galleries, he happened to look into a cell on his right and saw a convict leisurely disposing of a large beefsteak. The gentleman describes what occurred as follows:

"How's this?" said I; "How do you manage to get beef-steaks?" The convict looked up, laughed, and replied, "Why, you ought to know how. I pity the poor fellows that can't afford it."

THE PRISON DOCTOR.

The prison doctor feels very sore over the TIMES' *exposé*. But he dare not deny the charges made. That an investigation should be had in his department is evident from what has been published already. But there are other charges. The convicts do not care to trust themselves into his hands. It is a positive fact that, through the medium of prison guards, sick convicts have been treated by village physicians. An official one evening not long since found a convict sitting on the side of his cot and groaning with pain.

"Why don't you get into the hospital?" asked the officer.

"What's the use? I hain't got no money," was the bitter answer.

The man was suffering from a white swelling on his leg. To relieve the pain the doctor's assistant gave him some simple liniment.

The agent's attention has been called to prison abuses, but he takes no action.

FACTS FOR TAX-PAYERS.

Sing Sing Prison, with its loose discipline and incompetent officers, is not a paying institution. In fact, none of our State Prisons are. It may not be out of place to state, in this connection, what our present prison system costs the State every year. The following table has been carefully prepared from reports of the last twenty-three years. It gives the Legislative appropriations made for the support of Sing Sing, Clinton and Auburn Prisons:

1848	$116,250 00	1860	$345,193 47
1849	67,900 00	1861	340,750 67
1850	56,900 00	1862	326,660 37
1851	62,135 44	1863	425,360 78
1852	63,971 81	1864	342,175 00
1853	81,935 00	1865	608,975 00
1854	322,413 81	1866	647,784 00
1855	519,783 26	1867	860,766 52
1856	18,000 00	1868	879,736 40
1857	524,011 92	1869	1,199,498 15
1858	300,827 56	1870	1,146,886 40
1859	327,429 10		
Total			$9,662,334 16

The monthly appropriations made in 1868 and 1869 for but two of the State Prisons, Sing Sing and Clinton, swell the total to over $10,000,000. During these twenty-three years the convicts, according to the Prison Inspectors' reports, earned $4,850,298. But the State Controller notes as received by him $4,170,298. The fact that our criminals in State Prisons and Penitentiaries cost the tax-payers over $1,000,000 per annum, should attract some attention.

CONTRACTORS GROWING RICH.

Skilled mechanics who are convicts in Sing Sing Prison frequently earn for a contractor $3 per day. Yet they were hired out by the State for the miserable pittance of fifty cents per day. No wonder contractors grow rich rapidly. It is not unusual for a contractor to make use of men for whom the State receives no compensation whatever. The annexed extract from the report of the Prison Association needs no commentary:

"The most extraordinary profits appear to be realized by SAMUEL E. THOMPKINS & Co., holding a contract in Sing Sing for the manufacture of saddles and saddlery hardware. Their superintendent, Mr. JOHN A. SPENCE, testified that the capital employed in their prison business was from $30,000 to $35,000; that the total of commercial values produced was $130,000; and that the cost of raw material was about $80,000. He said that their contract called for one hundred men, but that they were then working one hundred and thirty, for whom they were paying a *per diem* of fifty cents. Estimating the average number at 115, the cost of prison labor for the year would be $17,250. Supposing the cost of free labor to be equal to that of prison labor—a very high estimate—and counting the capital at $35,000, the highest figure given, we have this result: Total values produced, $130,000; total expenses incurred, $96,900; profits, after deducting five per cent. for bad debts and costs of sales, $26,600; proportion of net profits to capital as 76 to 100; that is to say, an annual profit exceeding three-fourths of the capital employed."

A FRANK CONFESSION.

Controller NICHOLS, in regard to the prison system, says: "The Controller as well from his brief opportunity to observe personally the workings of our system of prison management, as from previous examination and reflection, cannot doubt that it is very defective and unusually expensive." This is the frank confession of an honest official. Hundreds sharing the same political sentiments as the Controller agree with him after viewing the administration of Sing Sing Prison. It is no wonder that this institution is far from self-supporting. The agent is often off fishing, the clerk he goes to Albany, and the principal keeper is detained at home for some reasons unknown—all absent at the same time. The institution then runs itself. The convicts, despite rules forbidding conversation, find it easy to hold stolen interviews. Thus frequent opportunities are offered for the arrangement of plans of escape. Convicts who are pets manage to get along without performing one-quarter of the daily labor of an industrious working man. Such men are allowed to pass the prison lines and to drink rum with prison officials. It is a common sight to see stalwart, lazy-looking convicts stationed along the prison docks with nicely-painted fishing-poles in hand, each with sleepy air enjoying the pastime. The prison, for favorites, is a pleasant home, but to those who fall under the ban of displeasure the place is a hell.

THE ITALIAN CELEBRATION.

Preparations for the Demonstration—The Musical Rehearsals.

The Italian General Committee on the Celebration held another meeting last evening, at Germania Assembly Rooms, N. CORRADI in the chair. Reports of the various subcommittees were received, showing rapid progress toward the completion of the details of the programme. Besides the delegations from Baltimore and Philadelphia, others for the special purpose of participating in the parade, are expected from Boston and Chicago. A letter from an Irish organization was received by the President of the Committee yesterday, expressing a desire to unite in the celebration. The letter will be answered today. Superintendent KELSO has been visited by the Committee, and another conference is to be held with him today, he having requested to see the official programme of the Committee. One of the most interesting features of the celebration will be singing of the three national hymns recently composed for the occasion by Profs. NICOLAO, CARROZI and BARILLI, and also the American national airs translated into Italian. Several rehearsals have been held lately of the music which is to be sung by the well-known musical artists SUSINI, BARILLI, MACCAFFIERI, and the regular chorus of the Italian Opera troupe, once employed by MARETZEK and others. LOUIS ANTONAROLLI, the Italian, who is to carry the principal flag of the procession bearing the inscription, "Roma Capitale D'Italia," is a man of about sixty-four years of age, formerly private secretary to GUISEPPE MAZZINI. He was exiled from France by NAPOLEON, with a number of brother Italians, after the historical *coup d'état* for carrying dispatches to MAZZINI.

Murder Near Cape May, N. J.

A horrible crime was perpetrated on Thursday evening a few miles from Cape Island, N. J., and yesterday the country for miles around was in a ferment of excitement and indignation. Mr. JONATHAN HOFFMAN, a well-to-do and respectable farmer living on the "Court-house Road," was shot and almost instantly killed by some unknown assailant, while walking home from a neighbor's house with his wife, at about 10 o'clock in the evening. Although it is not positively known who the murderer is, a vagrant who was some time ago punished by Mr. HOFFMAN for stealing melons, is strongly suspected of having committed the deed, and his unaccountable disappearance gives color to the rumor. Mrs. HOFFMAN states that no word was said by either the assassin or his victim. Yesterday the country for many miles around was alive with rumors regarding the murder. Every circumstance that could be brought up to indicate who the murderer was, was eagerly canvassed, and universal indignation was expressed. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict that he came to his death by gunshot wounds inflicted by some person unknown, and the authorities have offered a reward of $500 for the arrest of the murderer.

Suspicion points at CHARLES RYAN, a young man who was lately in the employ of HOFFMAN, but having been discharged was engaged in selling papers. During last evening an attempt was made to enter HOFFMAN's house, and it is supposed that a shot was fired by a confederate of the thieves in order to give the alarm to those engaged in the attempted burglary, and with the intention of crippling HOFFMAN rather than of murdering him. The reward for the detection of the murderers has been increased to $1,000. CHARLES RYAN was arrested at Camden yesterday afternoon, and orders have been given for the arrest of two other newsboys, who got on the train for Philadelphia at the Court-house and Savile Stations.

Run Over.

GOTLIEB STUBLER, a German, living at No. 409 West Forty-fourth-street, was run over last night at Forty-fourth-street and Eleventh-avenue, by the night express from Albany on the Hudson River Railroad, and had his right leg and left foot crushed. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

A Delightful Day and Excellent Sport—Three Races—A Vast Throng of Visitors—Red Men and White Men Pitted in a Lacrosse Match.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Friday, Aug. 18, 1871.

The third day of the August meeting is as bright and beautiful as the two preceding. A deliciously cool breeze rustled through the grove, and fanned the grand stand with grateful effect. The first race was a free handicap, for all ages; purse $400; three-fourths of a mile; five horses entered. Won by *Nellie James* in 1:17½. The second race was for a purse of $500, for three-year olds; one and one-eighth mile. Three horses entered—*Abdel Koree, John Merryman, Tubman*. After tedious delay, there was a good start, *Tubman* taking the lead, which he kept to the end. He came in over two lengths ahead. Time—1:58. The third race was for the free handicap, for all ages; one and three-quarter miles. Four horses entered, and the race was won by *Ecliptic*.

A MULTITUDE OF GUESTS.

There are now 17,000 guests in town, which number far exceeds that of any previous period. There were 400 arrivals at one hotel alone this morning.

LACROSSE.

On Saturday afternoon the grand lacrosse match, between the champion red men of Canada and the champion white men of the world, takes place at "Glen Mitchel," a beautiful sylvan retreat, one mile from the village.

The following is the summary of the racing:

FREE HANDICAP FOR ALL AGES.

The first race was the free handicap, purse $400, for all ages; distance three-fourths of a mile. Weights for this race of all horses at Saratoga were posted yesterday at 12 o'clock. But five horses accepted the weights. These were *Nellie James*, 100 pounds; *Frogtown*, 90 pounds; MCDANIEL's *Australian* filly, 84 pounds; *Mary Louise*, 87 pounds, and *Moselle*, 87 pounds. *Frogtown* was the favorite at the pool stand, with *Mary Louise* and *Nellie James* as second and third choice. *Frogtown* led off, followed by *Moselle, Mary Louise, Nellie James*, and with the *Australian* filly last. As they rushed out of the three-quarter track into the main one, *Frogtown* was still leading and was two lengths in front of *Nellie James* and *Moselle*, running head and head. The three leaders had a lively time of it all the way round the east turn, and as they turned into the home-stretch, *Frogtown* was still first, one length ahead of *Moselle*; *Nellie James* was half a length further in the rear, *Mary Louise* fourth, and the *Australian* filly still last. FLOYD now began to stir up *Nellie James*, first collared *Moselle* and passed her, then challenged *Frogtown* for the lead. The race down the stretch was a hot one, but *Nellie* was too much for the lot, and passed under the string one length ahead of *Frogtown*. *Moselle* was third, two lengths behind *Frogtown*, the *Australian* filly was fourth, and *Mary Louise* fifth. This race was not a fast one, the time being 1:17½.

PURSE $500 FOR THREE-YEAR OLDS.

The second race was a dash of one and one-eighth miles, by three-year olds, for a purse of $500. Winners this year of any single race amounting to $1,000, to carry ten pounds extra. This purse was contended for by *Abdel Koree, John Merryman* and *Tubman*. Before the start they sold in the pools at the following rates: *Abdel Koree* $375, *Tubman* $200, and *John Merryman* $50. The horses had a fine start, and were but little strung out as they passed the stand. *Abdel Koree* was first, half a length ahead of *Tubman*, and *John Merryman* last. The race around the turn, and up the backstretch was a splendid sight, and roused the excitement of the spectators to the highest pitch. *Abdel Koree* and *Tubman* ran head and head nearly all the way to the turn into the homestretch. Here *Tubman* made a grand rally of his nearly exhausted powers and showed in front for a short distance, but when within a hundred yards of the stand *Abdel Koree* got a touch of the spur and dashed to the front, and won the race by three lengths. *Tubman* was second, three lengths in front of *Merryman*. The time was 1:58.

MILE AND THREE-QUARTER DASH.

The final race of the day was a free handicap, mile and three-quarter dash, by all ages for a purse of $600; the conditions the same as in the first race. The following horses were the only ones to accept the weights: *Hamburg*, carrying 108 pounds; *Ecliptic*, carrying 105 pounds; *Frogtown*, with eighty-seven pounds; and *Cadence*, with eighty-five pounds. In the pools was the first choice, and *Hamburg* and *Frogtown* were the second and third favorites. The horses secured a fair start from the head of the short stretch, and rushed away toward the half-mile pole, when they turned into the main track. At this point *Cadence* was leading a length, with *Frogtown* second, *Hamburg* third, and the favorite last. At the head of the stretch they were running all in a bunch, *Cadence* still leading a trifle, *Hamburg* second, *Frogtown* third, and *Ecliptic* last. Down the stretch and past the stand no material change took place in their positions, but as they neared the quarter-pole, *Ecliptic* began to close up, and prepare for the final struggle. As they struck into the last half mile, *Cadence* and *Hamburg* were running head and head; *Ecliptic* and *Frogtown* were running in the same order close behind them. The pace was so hot that they began to string out a little as they turned into the homestretch for the last time. *Hamburg* was first, *Cadence* second, *Ecliptic* third, and *Frogtown* last. The whip and spur were freely used, and in the twinkling of an eye they flew by the stand, their positions all changed. *Ecliptic* led across the score, half a length, *Hamburg* was second, one length in front of *Cadence*, and *Frogtown* was two lengths further in the rear. A moment after, the time, 3:08¼, was displayed, and the air was rent with shouts of delight and astonishment, for the time was two and a half seconds better than the best time on record. The following is the summary:

SARATOGA RACES—AUGUST MEETING—AUG. 18, 1871.

THIRD DAY—FIRST RACE.—Free handicap, purse $400, for all ages; three-fourths of a mile.

A. Belmont's ch. m. Nellie James, 4 years, by Dollar, dam Fleur de Champs, 100 pounds, Floyd....... 1
Stringfield & Stanhope's b. c. Frogtown, 3 years, by Bonnie Scotland, dam by Lexington, 90 pounds, Harmon....... 2
Geo. W. Loud's b. f. Moselle, 3 years, by Asteroid, dam by Albion, 87 pounds, Thomas....... 3
J. O'Donnell's gr. f. Mary Louise, 3 years, by Lightning, dam by Sovereign, 87 pounds, Bob....... 0
D. McDaniel's br. f., 3 years, by Australian, dam Sister to Asteroid, 84 pounds, Roe....... 0
Time—1:17½.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.—Purse $500, for three-year olds; one and one-eighth miles.

D. McDaniel's ch. c. Abdel Koree, by Australian, dam Rescue, by Bethune, 110 pounds, McKabe. 1
G. H. Rice's b. c. Tubman, by War Dance, dam Lass of Sidney, 110 pounds, Brown....... 2
F. M. Hall's b. c. John Merryman, by Eugene, dam Sea Rose, 110 pounds, Hennessy....... 3
Time—1:58.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.—Free handicap, purse $600, for all ages; one and three-quarter miles.

Thos. W. Doswell's ch. m. Ecliptic, 4 years, by Eclipse, dam Mira, 105 pounds, Palmer....... 1
Taylor Page's b. h. Hamburg, 4 years, by Lexington, dam by Churchill, 108 pounds, McClellin... 2
John H. Harbeck, Jr.'s, ch. c. Cadence, 3 years, by Censor, dam Rachel Dawson, 85 pounds, Jackson....... 3
Stringfield & Stanhope's b. c. Frogtown, 3 years, by Bonnie Scotland, dam by Lexington, 87 pounds, Hannon....... 0
Time—3:08¼.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

LUDWIG WAESSERLE was brought before Judge SCOTT, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of bigamy. It appeared that in July, 1861, the prisoner was married to HELENA WESSERLAE, of No. 520 Sixth-avenue, by Rev. FREDERICK STEARNS, pastor of the German Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison and Montgomery streets, and in March, 1869, he was married to CAROLINE HAMBOLD, of No. 117 Sheriff-street, by Rev. C. BLUM, pastor of the German Episcopal Church in Second-street, while his first wife was alive. The prisoner admitted his offense and was held for trial.

The French Comité de Secours in this City has raised by subscription, in addition to previous amounts, $873 70 in aid of the French victims of the Franco-German war. This sum includes $300, the proceeds of a concert lately given by the pupils of Mme. MEARS' institute, at No. 222 Madison-avenue. The amount has been forwarded by M. VATABLE, the Treasurer, in a check for 3,978.68 francs, to Messrs. ROTHSCHILD BROS., in Paris.

MARTIN GOSS, ex-assistant foreman of engine company No. 32, who was recently dismissed from the Department for taking a watch from the person of a dead victim of the *Westfield* explosion, strenuously denies his guilt. He asserts that he took the watch merely for safe keeping, telling a policeman so at the time, and that he returned it as soon as he discovered the family of which the deceased was a member.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge FOWLER, MARGARET KELLY, was committed to answer for stealing $400 from JAMES R. THOMPSON, of No. 126 West Thirty-eighth-street, in the disreputable house of MARY BROWN, in East Eleventh-street. JAMES CAHILL, of No. 263 Tenth-avenue, was also committed for biting off the nose of JOSEPH BURNS, of No. 438 West Twenty-fifth-street.

The newly-formed Société Philharmonique Française, a French vocal and musical organization, has elected the following officers: President, M. L. Mercier; Vice-President, M. Gaugarin; Secretaries, MM. Eugene and Leboeuf; Treasurer, M. De Crouzot; Musical Director, M. Grouse.

An Association has been formed in the City for the purpose of conveying passengers, including baggage, for fifty cents each, to any part of the City between the Battery and Twenty-seventh-street. The agents of the Association will be known by a badge worn upon the hat, marked "Association Carriages."

The Irish Confederation, which, since their amalgamation with the Fenians, is the name under which both are known, have been holding long meetings for the past two days, but with the exception of wordy denunciations, nothing seems yet to have been done.

CHARLES DWYER was arrested yesterday by Detective HEIDELBERG on a charge of stealing $491 from his employer, at Pleasant Hill, Mo. He is held at Police Head-quarters to await the arrival of a warrant for his return to the State where the crime was committed.

The New-York Liberal Club met last evening, and were entertained by dramatic readings by Prof. WALTER C. SEYMOUR. A Committee of Arrangements was appointed to prepare for the second anniversary of the Club, which occurs on HUMBOLDT's birthday.

A committee of lithographers will hold a meeting, next Monday, at No. 50 Orchard-street, to make some arrangements toward celebrating the centennial of ALOIS LENEFELDER, the inventor of lithography, which will occur on the 6th of next November.

The Japanese Princes and their attendants paid a visit to the Tombs Police Court yesterday, and were received by Justice DOWLING, who invited them to a seat upon the Bench, and they witnessed the trial of a few of the criminals with great interest.

Dr. DAVID BREKES, Sanitary Inspector of the Board of Health, is now engaged in visiting the various newspaper offices for the purpose of gratuitously vaccinating such of the attachés as may desire that service.

JOSEPH COBURN, aged thirteen years, living at No. 379 East Seventy-fifth-street, yesterday fell from a Harlem train at Fourth-avenue and Forty-sixth-street, and fractured his right wrist.

ANNA BLECKMAN, aged five months, died yesterday at No. 153 Leonard-street from the effects of scalds received on the 9th inst. from a pot of boiling coffee being accidentally overturned upon it.

The total number landed at Castle Garden for the week ending yesterday was 3,914, making a total for the year of 144,949. The total number for the corresponding period last year was 157,080.

JAMES TAYLOR, aged nine years, of No. 113 Baxter-street, was accidentally cut in the thigh last evening in Water-street, with a penknife, by FRANK MCCARTY, and slightly wounded.

JAMES MCGINN, of No. 26 Mott-street, was overcome by the heat yesterday afternoon at the corner of Barclay and Washington streets, and was taken to the Park Hospital.

MICHAEL PETERSON, charged with selling unstamped cigars, was committed yesterday by Commissioner DAVENPORT, in default of $200 bail.

ANDREW BLESSING, of West Forty-sixth-street, denies that he now holds, or ever held, a salaried position under Tammany Hall.

There will be music by the Central Park Band at Central Park on Saturday, Aug. 19, commencing at 4½ P. M.

The German Citizens' Club of the Ninth Ward will have a picnic and prize shooting entertainment at Lion Park on Monday next.

Counterfeit twenties on the Merchants' National Bank of New-York were discovered and reported by the Police last evening.

The steam-ship *Koln*, from Bremen, landed her passengers yesterday afternoon at Castle Garden.

BROOKLYN.

A codicil to the will of the late ABRAHAM MESEROLE, of Fifth-avenue, New-York, made the following bequests to Brooklyn churches: First Reformed, Bedford-avenue, $1,500; Old Bushwick Reformed, $1,500; Green Point Reformed, $1,500. The codicil was executed one week previous to Mr. MESEROLE's death. The will itself allowed but $1,000 to each church.

ANN JOYCE, who was committed by Justice DELMAR, last week, on complaint of her husband, to sixty days' imprisonment for being a habitual drunkard, was brought before Judge TROY, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus, and, after examination, discharged, there being no evidence to sustain the original allegation.

CHARLES GROUSE, a member of the Revenue force in Brooklyn, while in a state of intoxication yesterday afternoon, entered Justice WALSH's Court and created a disturbance. The Judge had him secured and sent to jail for ten days.

ALFRED E. BRYAN was committed, yesterday, by Justice WALSH, for having on the 14th of July robbed RICHARD TAYLOR of a gold watch and $70 in currency, at the corner of York-street and Hudson-avenue.

The City Railroad Company are making arrangements for the extension of their track along Third-avenue in order to secure a shorter route from Green-Wood to Fulton Ferry than any now existing.

The butcher's store of ISADORE COHN, at No. 752 Bergen-street, was damaged by fire to the extent of $100 yesterday morning. Fully insured in the Phœnix Company.

The subscription list in the hands of Mayor KALBFLEISCH for the relief of the Brooklyn sufferers by the *Westfield* disaster, has on it names promising $450.

The little son of Dr. J. E. CLARK, of No. 340 Clinton-street, fell over the banister, down two flights, yesterday morning and was instantly killed.

LONG ISLAND.

Hempstead on Thursday by a vote of 21 to 114 decided not to incorporate under the General Village act. The present charter limits the expenditures of the Trustees to $1,000 per year. This does not suit some who wish to spend more than the limit.

The Flushing and North-side Railroad have commenced the construction of a handsome galvanized wire cable fence along its line. The workmen have nearly completed it within the limits of Long Island City. It is to extend over the entire line of the road.

The fines of the Recorder's Court, Long Island City, for three months, amount to $440. In May the fines were $60; in June, $260, and in July, $120. As the expense of the Court is limited to the Recorder's salary, $2,000, it is self-supporting.

The Board of School Commissioners of Long Island City have decided to make thorough and complete repairs of the Hunter's Point public school, putting in new desks and furniture throughout the building.

A new Catholic church is being built in Long Island City. It is located near Astoria, on the Newtown road. A large number of workmen are at present at work on the foundation.

A driver belonging to the express department of the Flushing and North-side Railroad was severely injured on Thursday evening by a kick in the head from a horse.

The spire of St. George Episcopal Church, Astoria, was struck by lightning Wednesday night, and damaged to the amount of $500.

Hen cholera is very prevalent on Long Island. Mr. BENNETT, of Bay Ridge, has lost 300 hens within the past few days.

NEW-JERSEY.

JAMES S. DUNLAP, formerly the agent in Hoboken of the Home Insurance Company of New-York, was arrested upon crossing the ferry to New-York a few days ago, and now lies in Ludlow-street Jail, a prisoner for debt. He had become indebted to the Company, through unfortunate speculations, to the amount of $300.

Sergeant WILLIAMS, of Brooklyn, yesterday arrested ARTHUR DEWETT, a colored man, in Jersey City, on a charge of stealing $100 in Brooklyn. WILLIAMS attempted to take his prisoner to Brooklyn without a requisition and assaulted him because he would not go, but Inspector DICKSON of the Jersey City Police, took the negro in custody and held him to await a requisition from Gov. HOFFMAN.

FREDERICK LEIDEN, of Hoboken, about thirty years of age, was before Recorder BOHNSTEEL yesterday morning, having been arrested while under the influence of a dose of laudanum, which he took with the intention of committing suicide. He was provided with employment, the want of which had caused him to make the attempt, and left the Court.

A warrant was issued, yesterday, by Justice PRICE, of Elizabeth, for the arrest of JACOB HUNSICKER, who is charged with an attempt to kill Mrs. MARY HURDEN by firing a gun through the window of her house. The accused was arrested, and was committed to the County Jail for trial.

Col. JAMES M. SCOVEL has announced that he will continue to be candidate for the Republican nomination of Governor, until the Regular Convention, on the 7th of September, shall decide who that person shall be.

Another match at billiards has been made between CHAS. A. FRINK, of Jersey City, and E. FRANCIS, of Newark, 1,500 points up, at $250 a side. The game is to be played in Newark, on Monday evening.

THOMAS PETTIGREW was run over by a team driven by THOMAS COUGHRAN, on the Newark Plank-road, near Harrison, and was dangerously injured. The driver was arrested.

JOHN KUMANN was yesterday elected President of the Ætna Insurance Company, of Newark. HENRY STRAUCH was elected Secretary.

PETER FLANAGAN, a brakeman on a New-Jersey Central freight train, while engaged in shifting cars, yesterday, had his back broken. A locomotive ran up behind him, and, amid the noise and confusion, he did not see his danger. His recovery is said to be impossible.

The Jersey City Police Commissioners have sentenced a patrolman to ninety days' suspension from pay and duty for falling asleep on his beat.

EDWARD MOORE, son of Sergt. MOORE, of the Jersey City Police, fell from the second-story window of his father's house, and had his skull fractured.

JAMES BENJAMIN, a farmer living near Beavertown, was gored to death by a bull which he was exhibiting to a butcher preparatory to a sale.

EDWARD O'NEILL assaulted OWEN MCKENNA, at the Cunard dock, and seriously injured him.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18.—The Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service has been ordered to forward all colored recruits to New-Orleans for assignment to the Ninth Cavalry. Second Lieut. Richard Cummins, of the Seventh Infantry, has resigned.

Capt. John Egan, Fourth Artillery, and Capt. J. S. Poland, Sixth Infantry, have been detailed for duty at the Military Academy at West Point, to date from Aug. 31. Capt. Herbert A. Hascall, Fifth Artillery; First Lieut. James C. Post, Second Lieut. William L. Marshall, United States Engineers, have been relieved from duty at the Military Academy from the same date.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 18.—Battery E, Fourth Artillery, Capt. Loder, and Battery K, Second Artillery, Capt. Benjamin, on temporary duty in North Carolina for the past month, returned this evening.

[Advertisement.]

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR AND PARTIAL DEAFNESS CURED.—The number and importance of the demands on the attention of Dr. HARTLEY on his former visits to this City during the last eighteen years, and the gratifying amount of success that attended his treatment, have induced him to establish a permanent practice in New-York, and may be consulted at his parlors, No. 907 Broadway, daily, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Dr. HARTLEY generously offers to treat all persons suffering from affections of the ear free of charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequalled and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled Aurists, exorbitant fees in advance.

References permitted to Physicians and Surgeons of eminence throughout the United States.

[Advertisement.]

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for September contains an interesting Analysis of the Life and Character of Rulloff. This sketch will be read with interest. There is also an account of a singular case of life in a head only. We recommend this number of the PHRENOLOGICAL as a good one. Published by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

The Queen	Aug. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Algeria	Aug. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Aug. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Oceanic	Aug. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Main	Aug. 19	New-York	Bremen.
Australia	Aug. 19	New-York	Glasgow.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of London*, at 12 M., with a supplementary mail, for double-paid letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 1½ P. M.... For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Main*, at 12 M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Cleopatra, from Savannah.—Gen. R. H. Anderson, T. S. Walsh, Mrs. E. R. Dayton, Col. T. P. Robb, C. P. Snead, Miss Carrie Webb, Miss. E. A. Nolan, J. H. Brooks, J. G. Pittman, Wm. Rich, J. D. Wescott, G. W. Sparkman, J. P. Bonkright, J. W. Williams, C. Williams, Henry Burt, Chas. Plonsky, D. Greenfield, Lieut. Frank Heath and wife, T. L. Devraux and son, Mrs. D. Ryan, J. R. Cook and wife, D. Barrett and son, Miss Mary Bartley, Mrs. Emma Hartley, C. E. Davidson, R. M. Franklin, H. G. Loring and wife, C. M. Colt. 7 steerage.

In steam-ship Bienville, from Havana.—Fernandez Jones, Nemisio Perez, Manuel Suarez, M. E. Hemendez, Silas Daley, Ramon Guillett, Y. Gracia Cazasloro, Y. De Quazado, M. A. Betancourt, Bernado Crazpo and wife, Mrs. P. Gonzales, James Dyken, Thos. Clarkson, J. McDonnell, Emiel Sezers, Alfonso Valdey, Miss Bothamley, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Fowler and 4 children, Miss F. Jimeals.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......5:14 | Sun sets.....6:53 | Moon sets..9:03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:58 | Gov. Island.10:47 | Hell Gate..12:09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 18.

Cleared.

Steam-ships The Queen, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; E. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia; Ashland, Moore, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Vesper, Jones, Chester, Penn., and Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia.

Ships Christel, (Ger.,) Fredericks, Bremen, Herman Koop & Co.; Demerara, (Br.,) Gent, Glasgow, A. Baxter.

Barks Unanima, (Br.,) Minta, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Fannie J. McLellan, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Eleanor Miller, (Br.,) Parker, Malaga, E. R. Ware & Co.; Ambrose Light, Thomas, Cienfuegos, Miller & Houghton; Idalia, (Br.,) Gordon, Lingan, C. B., George H. Brewer & Co.

Schrs. Charles H. Kelley, Collins, Newburyport, Jed Frye & Co.; Franklin, Vail, Hartford; Chas. Dennis, Rollins, St. Thomas, Peniston & Co.; J. H. Seguine, French, Yorktown, Va., Overton & Hawkins; Senator Fanklin, Boston, S. W. Lewis; Emerald, Decastro, New-Haven; Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah Aug 15, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co Aug. 7, 3:20 P. M., 95 miles N. of Cape Hatteras, signalized steam-ship City of Merida, hence for Havana and Vera Cruz.

Steam-ship Weser, (N. G.,) Wenke, Bremen Aug. 5, via Southampton 6th, with mdse. and 664 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Abyssinia, (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool, Aug. 8 and Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and 643 passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Bienville, Morton, Havana Aug. 13, with mdse and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Ship Gold Hunter, (of Boston,) Freeman, Sunderland July 1 with railroad iron to J. Cook & Co. Took the northern passage and experienced westerly winds and fog the entire passage; was 18 ds. W. of the Banks. Aug. 8, lat. 43, lon. 60, spoke fishing schr. Blondell, bound to Provincetown.

Ship President Van Ryckevorsel, (Dutch,) Bernolt, Batavia May 1 with mdse. to Mackay & Phillips. Passed Anjier May 3, Cape of Good Hope June 24, St. Helena July 5, crossed the equator July 16 in lon. 25 02.

Bark Limerick Lass, Marshman, Newport, Eng., 51 ds., with railroad iron to order; vessel to H. D. & J. N. Brookman. June 30, John Brown, second mate, fell from main-yard to the deck and broke his leg; Aug. 3, lat. 45, lon. 53 30, signaled ship Andrew Jackson, from Galveston for Liverpool.

Bark Freundschaft, (N. G.,) Schuchard, Rotterdam 63 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Athena, (N. G.,) Christoffers, Bremen 43 ds., with mdse. and 144 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the northern passage and had variable weather throughout; was 18 ds. W. of the Banks; Aug. 1, lat. 44 18, lon. 49; signalled bark Albert the Good, (Br.,) bound E.; 11th, lat. 49 50, lon. 62, fishing bark Icelander.

Bark Emma C. Litchfield, (of Rockland,) Crockett, Glace Bay, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Idzwer—vessel to John S. Ingraham. Had light S. and S. W. winds and much fog most of the passage.

Bark Sarnia, (of St. John, N. B.,) Emery, Bristol, Eng., 54 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. From June 28 to July 18, had a continuation of westerly gales; has been 21 ds. W. of the Banks, with light winds and fogs.

Bark Kosmos, (N. G.,) Wiericks, Bremen 44 ds., with mdse. and 94 passengers to F. Schwoon. Had strong westerly winds to the Banks, from thence 20 ds. with variable winds and calms.

Bark Abram Young, (of St. John, N. B.,) Troop, Cardiff 45 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Hoffnung, (N. G.,) Lembke, Newcastle, Eng., 63 ds., with mdse. to Barclay & Livingston—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Maiden Bower, (of Scilly,) Wallis, Palermo 59 ds., with fruit to James Robinson & Co.—vessel to George F. Bulley. Passed Gibraltar July 17; had light, variable winds, with fine weather, the entire passage.

Brig Leader, (of Salcombe,) Jarvis, Port Talbot 37 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to George F. Bulley. Had light, variable winds throughout the passage; was 16 ds. W. of the Banks.

Brig Aurora, (Br.,) Barrett, Glace Bay 14 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Brig Oliver, (of Bermuda,) Bornholm, Port-au-Prince 13 ds., with coffee, &c., to R. Murray, Jr.

Brig Alice, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Peterson, Aquin 15 ds., with logwood to Richard Thackaray—vessel to Bratt, Son & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig Katie, (of St. Croix,) Robinson, St. Croix 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to P. Hanford. Left in port, brig Giptey, for New-York in about 3 ds.

Schr. Aselda & Laura, (of Georgetown, Me.,) McIndoe, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to Douglass & Griffin—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Had fine weather, and was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Rescue, (of Parsboro, N. S.,) Hatfield, Dorchester, N. B., 12 ds., with 184 tons building stone to G. P. Sherwood—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Sarah Jane, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Ferguson, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with 230 tons plaster to Wotherspoon Bros.—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Walter Scott, Syphers, of and 10 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. Louisa D. Wagner, of and 10 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Wm. A. Parke & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Adaline, Knowlton, Campobello, N. B., via Vineyard Haven, 13 ds., with lumber to James Murray.

Schr. Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steamship Co.

Schr. Annie Bayard, (Br.,) Whelpley, Sidney, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Schr. Alcora, Dennison, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Charles E. Smith, Hanson, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Charley Woolsey, Parker, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Kate J. Hoyt, Parker, New-Haven, for Georgetown.

Schr. Alexandria Milliken, Griffin, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Hattie Coombs, Jamieson, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. G. H. Bent, Loomis, Philadelphia, for Fall River.

Schr. John Johnson, Merrill, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Ocean Traveller, Harper, Philadelphia, for Taunton.

Schr. Nellie Scott, Mason, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Treasure, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Nora, Wallace, Calais 12 ds., with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. S. & B. Small, Colbeth, Shulee, N. S., 15 ds., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Chas. W. Hawley, Bennett, Sag Harbor, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jas. McDiverty, Harrell, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lady Adams, Sullivan, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Red Beach, Holmes, Eastport 8 ds., with fish to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Hattie & Fanny, Foster, Rondout for Fall River.

Schr. Wm. McGee, Woodward, Baltimore for Fall River.

Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Terrell, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr. J. D. Huntington, Lewis, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr. Eliza A. Anderson, Walsh, Rondout for Salem.

Schr. Matilda M., (Br.,) Merriam, Windsor, N. S. 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. A. J. Dyer, Bagley, Trescott 12 ds., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Joseph, Skidmore, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Memento, Todd, Elizabethport for Taunton.
Schr. Henry, Detmar, Rondout for Providence.
Schr. H. Demming, Allen, Rondout for Hartford.
Schr. W. C. Bee, Chester, Philadelphia, for Boston.
Schr. B. E. Sharp, Baker, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Breeze, Cranmer, Baltimore for Fall River.
Schr. E. F. Meany, Lewis, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Silas Brainard, Buell, Portland, Conn.
Schr. M. L. Hall, Clark, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Winslow, Moore, Oliver, New-London.
Schr. Thos. Jefferson, Fox, Stamford.
Schr. I. W. Hine, Land, New-Haven.
Schr. Porto Rico, Wentworth, New-Haven.
Schr. Lady Emma, Lynch, Hartford.
Schr. H. E. Brown, Sackett, Norwich.
Schr. J. & D. Cranmer, Mathews, Virginia.
Schr. Mary S. Tibbitt, Robbins, Virginia.
Schr. Maggie Cummins, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Mary A. Rice, Bright, Middletown, Conn.
Schr. Circle, Ruise, Connecticut River.
Schr. Sarah Loverne, Averill, Branford.
Schr. Samuel Riker, Riker, New-Haven.
Schr. Rayner, Hutchinson, Virginia.
Schr. Chingarora, Ryer, Virginia.
Schr. M. D. Cranmer, Horner, Virginia.
Schr. Alert, Rodgers, Brookhaven.
Schr. Wm. Carroll, McGee, Bridgeport.
Schr. Chas. Heath, Warren, New-Haven.
Schr. Vulcan, Wilder, New-Haven.
Schr. Marietta, Hand, Providence.
Schr. Uncas, Hoyt, Millstonepoint.
Schr. Elisha, Brooks, New-Haven.
Schr. P. C. Shultis, Young, New-Haven.
Schr. R. H. Colsen, Wright, New-Haven.
Schr. Daniel Webster, Parker, New-London.
Schr. Escort, Small, Bridgeport.
Schr. Darius Eddy, Hoskins, Norwich.
Schr. Fashion, Garbray, New-Haven.
Schr. Thos. G. Benton, Corsan, Virginia.
Schr. Jane, Haskell, Norwalk.
Schr. Jos. Bliss, Hatch, Norwalk.
Schr. Sterling, Haze, Southport.
Schr. Ellie Bodine, Rutter, Virginia.
Schr. Sarah Quinn, Lee, Virginia.
WIND—Sunset, light, S., clear.

Below.

Bark Thames, (of Shields,) Wallace, from London June 15, by pilot-boat William H. Aspinwall, No. 21.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Arr. ship Enos Soule, from Liverpool; bark Clotilda, from Cienfuegos; steamer Hatteras, from New-York.

Arr. this P. M., steamers Wm. Kennedy, Baltimore; Saxon, Philadelphia; barks Norah, Cronstadt; A. C. Small, Cienfuegos; brig H. Houston, Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 18.—Arr. brig L. H. Kimble, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steamer Empire, for Philadelphia.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 17.—Arr. schrs. Catawamteak, of Rockland, Turk's Island, for orders; Red Jacket, Philadelphia, for Gloucester; E. C. Rommel, do., for Boston; Mariel Fletcher, Elizabeth, for E. Cambridge; steam-yacht Edgar Stuart, New-London, for Mount Desert. Returned schr. Mariel Bryant. Sld. all vessels before reported, excepting school-ship Mercury, schrs. Honest Abe, Kate McLean and Mariel (Fletcher.)

Aug. 18.—Arr. brig Albatross, Rockland, (N. B.,) for New-York; schrs. Sybil, Ponce, P. R., for Boston; Mary Louisa, Elizabethport, for do.; Samuel L. Russell, Philadelphia, for do.; Georgietta, Rondout, for Lynn; M. W. Griffing, do., for Haverhill; Mount Hope, New-York, for Salem; M. P., New-Bedford, for St. John; L. A. Burlingame, Boston, for New-York.

Sld. schr. Burlingame, and all before reported excepting the above arrivals and schrs. Mariel (Fletcher,) and Mariel (Bryant.)

Spoken.

June 12, lat. 20 45 S., lon. 35 14 E., bark H. W. Watjen, (N. G.,) from Rangoon for Falmouth, 87 ds. out.

July 21, lat. 33 09, lon. 15 63 E., bark Persia, (N. G.,) from Akyabri for Falmouth, 85 ds. out.

June 29, lat. 25 33 S., lon. 3 17 W., bark Irwin Cobet, (Br.,) from Batavia for Cork, 70 ds. out.

July 1, lat. 7 28 S., lon. 17 14 W., ship City of Calcutta, (Br.,) from Calcutta for New-York.

July 17, lat. 34 N., lon. 26 W., bark Maid of Judah, (Br.,) from Plymouth for Sidney, Australia, 27 ds. out.

July 29, lat. 45 43, lon. 49 14, ship Tweed, (Br.,) from Liverpool for Montreal, 20 ds. out.

Aug. 13, lat. 44 39, lon. 55, ship Asia, (N. G.) from Bremen, for Philadelphia.

Aug. 14, lat. 42, lon. 65, bark Bertha, (N. G.,) from Newcastle, for New-York.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
JEWELERS & SILVERSMITHS.

APPLETONS' GREAT STATIONERY HOUSE

WE MANUFACTURE
BLANK-BOOKS AND STATIONERY
ON
OUR OWN PREMISES.

Estimates for all kinds of STATIONERY and JOB PRINTING furnished at short notice.
Bankers, Banks and Merchants supplied with a complete outfit.
D. APPLETON & CO., STATIONERS,
NOS. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY.

IRON WORK
FOR
Buildings, Bridges, Docks, Parks, &c., &c.

Having made extensive additions to our Buildings and Machinery on 25th, 26th and 27th sts., and 10th and 11th avs., thereby largely increasing our manufacturing facilities, we are now prepared to execute all kinds of wrought and cast iron work for buildings and other purposes with great despatch, and at extremely low prices.

J. B. & J. M. CORNELL,
OFFICE AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 139, 141 and 143 Centre-st., N. Y.

RUPTURE
SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY
DR. S. N. MARSH.

At MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 39 East 14th-st.

Instruments for all physical deformities properly made and carefully adjusted.

Silk Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder-Braces.

MARSH & CO. will continue their office at No. 2 Vesey-st. Private rooms and competent females to wait upon ladies at both offices.

ELASTIC BELTS,
STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, ANKLETS, &C., AT
MARSH & CO.'S

Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., and No. 32 East 14th-st., near University-place.

Warren Range,

With its special conveniences, the Dumping and Shaking Grate, Fender-guard, Warming Closet and Double Elevated Oven, made by FULLER, WARREN & CO., No. 236 Water-st.

STEAM SEWING-MACHINES.

WHITEHILL'S patent motor for driving sewing-machines, Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

TO PRINTERS.—SEVERAL CYLINDER, Adams, Hand and Job Presses for sale cheap, at Vanderburgh, Wells & Co.'s, 16 and 18 Dutch-st., corner Fulton, N.Y. Largest stock of Engravers' Boxwood and Machinists' Patent Letters. Manufacturers of Eagle, California and other Improved Economical Cabinets.